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CSSR SCHOLAR WARNS AGAINST EROSION, SPLITTING OF COMMUNITY

LD011107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Acad Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and vice president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Embodiment of the Great Ideas"]

[Excerpts] Prague--The further rapprochement among the fraternal countries and the consolidation of their community are taking place on the basis of the homogeneity of their sociopolitical system and economy and the unity of our ideology. The nucleus of the cooperation among the states united on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA is the firm alliance among the Marxist-Leninist parties.

V. I. Lenin's forecast regarding the diversity of forms and methods of socialist building in different countries on the basis of the general laws of the making of the new system has been completely borne out. The development of the community of fraternal states is also determined by objective laws. It is communists' most important task to apprehend these and use them in social practice, and our cooperation helps to resolve this task.

In the modern world, when the general crisis of capitalism is deepening and the positive changes taking place on earth are meeting with fierce resistance from imperialist reaction, increasing significance is assumed by the Warsaw Pact countries' peace-loving and constructive coordinated policy. V. I. Lenin brilliantly forecast that with the emergence of a socialist community, the influence of the ideas of socialism and communism on the whole course of mankind's development would increase. He was convinced that the fraternal family of socialist states would steadily strengthen and expand.

Overall, the cooperation among the fraternal countries increasingly cogently demonstrates socialism's advantages over the capitalist world, where the socioeconomic and political aspects of the integration process are determined by the exploiter nature of production relations.

It is also necessary to stress the fact that--notwithstanding full consideration of each country's specific conditions and specific national characteristics--the fraternal states' rapid rates of development and rapprochement intensify the common elements among them.

This is shown, in particular, by the CSSR's participation in implementing the long-term targeted cooperation programs for the period through 1990, which are designed to meet the CEMA countries' requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials, machine-building goods, agricultural and food industry output and industrial consumer goods, and in the development of transportation. The CPCZ is opposed to the tendency for technical and economic seclusion [zamknutost] within national borders. Our party's Central Committee has stressed that only the widest possible participation by the CSSR in the internationl socialist division of labor will enable the country to resolve the tasks facing it. As the CPCZ points out, the long-term program for developing production specialization and sharing between the CSSR and the USSR for the period through 1990 is a reliable basis for this.

Broad contacts among the fraternal parties are a decisive factor in deepening cohesion and comprehensive cooperation. Meetings and conferences of representatives of those parties are held regularly. Special importance is assumed by the Crimean meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and states to examine the fundamental problems of further developing the relations among the parties and countries.

In the recent period, marked by new successes by the community states, the growth of influence of real socialism, the struggle by the working class in the developed capitalist countries and the upsurge of the national liberation movement, militarist and reactionary circles have been stepping up their actions against detente. They are building up the arms race and trying to interfere in other countries' internal affairs and to suppress the peoples' liberation movement.

To denigrate the new society, conceal the advantages it gives the working person and undermine the fraternal peoples' unity--such are the aims of imperialist policy. On the one hand the U.S. ruling circles and their allies are seeking to disunite the socialist countries by implementing a so-called "differentiated approach" toward them so as to pit them against one another. On the other hand, imperialist propaganda is gambling on the internal "erosion" of socialism and on undermining the unity of the builders of the new life. It was with this aim that the American special services at one time unleashed the utterly spurious campaign of "struggle for human rights."

Our ideological opponents are seeking to stimulate in every possible way and in any form manifestations of bourgeois and petit bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. The CPCZ's experience shows that attempts to counterpose nationalism to internationalism are typical of all covert or overt disciples of anti-Marxist doctrines. It is under precisely that flag that the aspirants to some kind of "new" interpretation of Marxism operate in the international arena. They offer the working people an illusory "extraclass internationalism" bereft of revolutionary content and militant proletarian solidarity. The Beijing leaders' unceasing attacks on the CPSU, the other fraternal parties and countries and the main forces of the world revolutionary process are also a welcome help to imperialist circles.

All this shows that the ideological struggle between the forces of progress and reaction, between socialism and imperialism is becoming more acute. The party calls on us, workers of the ideological front, not to relax even for a minute the attention paid to questions of the struggle of ideas, to consistently uphold the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, tirelessly expose its falsifiers and implement an internationalist approach to solving the problems life places on the agenda.

In this connection I would like to note that, in our social sciences, questions of developed socialism are elaborated according to an integrated plan approved by the CPCZ Central Committee. We are now faced with a responsible task: Drawing up a comprehensive scientific forecast of society's development through the year 2000, taking into account the prospects for the improvement of the socialist way of life.

Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has said that the common aim of the socialist countries' peoples is to ensure that "mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation. Experience teaches us that the firmer the socialist community countries' unity is, the more successful the struggle to achieve that aim will be." So, in response to the frontal drive against peace now launched by reactionary circles in the United States and other NATO states, our party and state are intensifying their contribution to the struggle to continue the detente process. The main factor in the CSSR's security is firm, inviolable friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

BRIEFS

JOINT ATOMIC POWER PROGRAM--The chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on the Peaceful use of Atomic energy, Andronik Petrosyants, has said that East European socialist countries, the Soviet Union and Cuba have started a joint program of advancing the atomic power engineering in the 1980's. With Soviet assistance the countries of the community will conduct widespread construction of atomic power stations equipped with new reactors. By the end of the decade they will have a combined capacity of 37 million kw. As a result, partners in the organization will considerably increase their power potential and will be able to save annually up to 80 million tons of fuel. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 80 LD]

NEPESOV CASTIGATES UN SUPPORT FOR 'DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA'

LD011555 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov commentary: "Pharisees and Firebrands"]

[Text] Can you imagine the Hitlerite butchers in the role of UN General Assembly delegates 18 months to 2 years after the rout of fascist Germany? It is blasphemous, you will say, even to pose such a question. But nevertheless, something similar is happening now. As the London weekly NEW STATESMAN stresses, "Pol Pot and his assistants are the most methodical and ruthless mass murderers since Hitler's time." And here are the emissaries of these murderers and, most probably, the very people who took part in the bloody massacres, sitting calmly in the UN session hall occupying the places of the Kampuchean people's legitimate representatives.

This abnormal situation has persisted now for over a year. On the eve of the present, the 35th, session of the UN General Assembly, Washington and Beijing, having embarked on their latest collusion against the liberated people, exerted very strong pressure on Tokyo, Bangkok and a number of other capitals to help keep the political corpses of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary camp in the international arena. The U.S. and Chinese propaganda media are now pouring streams of slander upon the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its lawful government headed by Heng Samrin.

At the same time, Washington and Beijing are vying with each other in praise of the nonexistent state of "democratic Kampuchea" and its newly appeared "leader," Khieu Samphan. Meanwhile they are shamefully passing over in silence the fact that this figure shares a full measure of responsibility with the "butchers" Pol Pot and Ieng Sary for the annihilation of 3 million people and the barbaric destruction of the economy and culture of this very ancient Asian country. It was none other than Samphan, after all, who was head of the Pol Pot "state."

The most shameful matter is that Washington, not to mention Beijing, knows perfectly well whom it is nurturing at the United Nations. Just read the following pronouncement: "America cannot evade its duty to condemn the Cambodian Government which is perpetrating the greatest violations of human rights in the world today. Thousands of refugees accuse their government of annihilating hundreds of thousands of inhabitants through a policy of genocide which it has been pursuing for 3 years. We support the international protests against the policy of this inhuman regime." All this was said in April 1978 by the current U.S. President, J. Carter.

Why has "this inhuman regime," or rather its lingering remnants, now become so attractive to the White House? As is well known, the U.S. President's wife herself went to Thailand to check on whether the Pol Pot bandits, driven out of Kampuchea, are being well fed. While saving their own skins they forcibly drove out thousands of civilians with them. Many are still cooped up in camps on Thailand's territory. These unfortunate people are being used by the United States and China as pawns in an unworthy game. Under cover of "aid" to the Kampuchean refugees, the Pol Pot supporters are being supplied with an abundance both of provisions and arms. As America's UPI reported, they "spend a few days in the refugee camps resting and gathering provisions for themselves and then return to Cambodia with the aim of once more joining in the fighting against Heng Samrin's government." In a secret agreement with the Thai Government, Beijing transports arms and ammunition for the Pol Pot cutthroats across Thai territory. In the city of Aranyaprathet there operates a U.S. "extraordinary group on Cambodian affairs" which also provides the bandits with weapons.

As we can see, the situation is little different from the Afghan one. Both here and there the Washington administration, together with the Beijing hegemonists, is waging undeclared war against sovereign independent states with assistance from bandit formations which the former are generously supplying with arms and money. But when these countries, using their lawful right, ask allies for assistance, including military assistance, and this assistance is actively given, the United States and China begin kicking up a row about some kind of aggression, occupation and a buildup of the "Soviet threat."

However, few believe the ill-intentioned fabrications of imperialist and Beijing propaganda. On the contrary, an increasing number of people are convinced that it is Washington and Beijing who are whipping up tension on the borders of Kampuchea and Afghanistan and are preventing these countries' peoples building a new life. They are inciting some neighboring states to confrontation with them and are deliberately aggravating the situation in those regions of Asia. The anti-Afghan and anti-Kampuchean policy, pursued by the Washington and Beijing administrations, are being supported by fewer and fewer people.

In the United States itself, the policy of support for the Pol Pot clique arouses no particular sympathy. The Washington POST recently noted that "Carter is making a serious mistake when he asks the American people to support a policy which produces smiles and thanks from murderers." And J. Anderson, the independent candidate for the U.S. presidency, called official Washington's cooperation with the Pol Pot remnants "supreme hypocrisy." He stated: "It is very hard to imagine a more glaring contradiction than that between the Carter administration's 'defense of human rights' policy and the U.S. delegation's vote (at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly--M. Nepesov note) for the Pol Pot regime last September."

As U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie stated at a recent press conference, Washington intends voting in favor of the Pol Pot supporters' remaining in the United Nations at least until next September. But look how hypocritical and unconvincing are the arguments advanced by the secretary of state to justify this decision: "We are proceeding from the fact that Democratic Kampuchea's regime (that is, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime--M. Nepesov note) was admitted to the General Assembly in 1975 and for the moment there is no one who has any great right to claim that place." Well, really! The People's Republic of Kampuchea exists, its people exist and support their lawful government, but according to Muskie "there is no one."

As one can see, the U.S. leadership perceives the "defense of human rights" exclusively in its own way. Otherwise, why do they so zealously protect the Pol Pot monsters whose place is not in the United Nations but in court.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD020246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the WFTU opened in Moscow today.

During a break, Sandor Gaspar, the chairman of the WFTU and general secretary of the All-Hungarian Council of Trade Unions, told our correspondent that one of the aims of the present session is to review the results of the federation's activities since the ninth WFTU congress. He said that while measuring the road covered during these years, we shall continue to look ahead. Therefore, this session is an important step in the preparations for the next WFTU congress.

As a large international organization, our federation is designed to analyze the changes now taking place in the world with a view to determining the directions of our activities under new conditions. In the past 2-3 years, the international situation, through the fault of the imperialist forces, has worsened considerably. The WFTU as an organization of the working masses cannot ignore the questions of vital importance at the present time: the questions of peace, detente and security. We must react most decisively to the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

The session of the WFTU General Council, which has opened in Moscow, Sandor Gaspar noted further, is noteworthy in that it is taking place in the 30th anniversary jubilee days of our federation. I think that it would be difficult to select another place which could be more worthy for holding the session than Moscow, the capital of the first socialist state in the world, which has broad links with all international workers and trade union movements, the WFTU chairman said in conclusion.

Reference to Poland

LD012138 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--We cannot but be concerned over the sharpening of the international tensions, the weakening of the policy of detente, and the transformation of Western Europe into a thick forest of nuclear missiles. The Helsinki agreements on security and cooperation in Europe are the result of the unremitting struggle of the working people and they must be institutionalized at the coming meeting in Madrid, said Ibrahim Zakharia, acting general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). He made a report on the 31st session of the WFTU General Council that has begun its deliberations in Moscow today.

In conditions when the ruling circles of imperialism jeopardize peace and all the positive elements for which the working people are fighting at present, the federation is doing much to eliminate the nuclear threat and resolutely condemns the nuclear strategy of the United States, Zakharia said.

Of late, he said, in Western Europe, in response to the appeal of the trade unions and other progressive forces, protest actions have been organized involving the participation of many thousands of working people against the planned deployment here of new U.S. nuclear missiles. "These actions," Zakharia stressed, "demonstrate the popular wrath caused by U.S. attempts to impose upon its NATO partners an anti-popular course of political bankruptcy."

The working class and the trade unions of all continents are giving an increasingly resolute rebuff to the onslaught of the monopolistic capital on the basic rights of the working people. We have made an important headway, Zakharia said, in our struggle against unemployment, against the consequences of the crisis in the capitalist countries, against the activities of the transnational corporations, for the respect of trade union rights. However, the possibilities of our struggle are far from being exhausted. In order to achieve success, it is necessary to consolidate the unity of the trade union ranks.

Referring to the recent developments in Poland, Zakharia said: "These events have indicated that the anti-socialist forces and their propaganda centres have made and continue to make every efforts so as to make use of the current situation in order to undermine the unity of the trade unions of Poland and, consequently, to weaken their efforts in building socialism in the country. It is in the interests of the Polish working people to preserve their unity.

RUBEN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN IPU PARLEY

LD020911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 26 September a USSR Parliamentary Group delegation headed by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, returned to Moscow from Berlin. It had participated in the work of the 67th conference and other organs of the Interparliamentary Union. At the airport the delegation was greeted by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

TVEYEV HITS 'INFLAMMATORY' MOVES OVER IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD020859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Dangerous Signs"]

[Text] You cannot put out a fire by adding fuel to the flames. That is obvious, but not to certain U.S. circles which in recent days have been whipping up additional tension around the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In the prevailing situation the urgent task is to secure a peaceful political settlement of the armed conflict which has arisen between the two countries and to refrain from any rash statements or actions. But a different kind of activity can be observed in Washington, judging from American press reports and also from recent statements by certain officials across the ocean. Despite their own assurances of their interest in liquidating the Iran-Iraq conflict and of their position of neutrality in this connection, official agencies in Washington are holding talks with the governments of other NATO countries on the formation of "joint naval forces" with a view to sending them to the Persian Gulf. At the same time, as is known, a large contingent of U.S. naval and air forces has been there for many a month now. And indeed, neutrality can hardly be reconciled with a whole naval armada, including 31 ships, close to the shores of Iran and Iraq.

Joseph Sisco, former U.S. under secretary of state, asserted in an interview for a BBC correspondent that a threat to certain Near Eastern countries is now being created. He repeated the hackneyed fabrications of imperialist propaganda on the "threat from the north" to Iran.

What aim is pursued by the authors of such speculations and slanderous stories? As is clear from a report by B. Gwertzman, Washington correspondent of the New York TIMES, officials in the U.S. capital, now holding consultations with the governments of certain NATO countries on the possibility of creating "international forces" for dispatch to the Persian Gulf, state that "this formation would be possible only with the support of certain countries in the Persian Gulf which could participate at least symbolically."

So the point is that Washington would like to make use of the tense situation which has now arisen in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict in order to give further impetus to long-entertained plans for "accustoming" a number of countries in the Near and Middle East to the U.S. militarist course in that region.

Egyptian President as-Sadat is offering Washington his services in this respect. In an interview for Dutch television he declared Cairo's intention of "granting privileges to the United States so that it can reach any Arab or Muslim country"! In another interview, granted to an American correspondent the other day, he talked about the possibility of a "military coup" in Iran and called on the United States to interfere in Iran's affairs if that happens.

The White House, as U.S. commentator J. Anderson reports, is prepared to make use of nuclear arsenals to achieve its goal in the Near and Middle East. This is indicated in particular by an account of Presidential Memorandum No 51 published in the Washington POST, according to which the Pentagon is to prepare "for the possibility of using nuclear weapons in the Near East."

All this is being said and done at a time when the UN member states are making serious efforts to bring about the speediest peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict and when the greatest restraint and circumspection are needed so as to avoid exacerbating the tense situation in the Middle East.

Such inflammatory statements and steps show yet again who is seeking to benefit from the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Imperialism's perfidious calculations must not be realized; and the sooner peace and tranquility are restored between the two countries in conflict, the more difficult it will be for imperialist forces and their local accomplices to fish in troubled waters as they desire.

BELYAYEV SEES U.S. TRYING TO EXPLOIT IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD021019 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 9

[Doctor of Economic Sciences I. Belyayev "Specialist's Opinion": "Surrounding the Iranian-Iraqi Conflict"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Hostilities between Iraq and Iran are continuing. Each day world news agencies detail their course. Political commentators are increasingly often reaching the conclusion that the nature of these operations indeveloping into a "real war," which, incidentally, neither side has formally declared. What was the cause of the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict?

I RECALL THAT IN MARCH 1975 IN ALGIERS, AN AGREEMENT ON RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAQ AND IRAN WAS SIGNED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. UNDER THE ALGIERS AGREEMENT IT WAS DECIDED TO DEFINITIVELY DEMARCATE THE LAND BORDERS BETWEEN THEM ON THE BASIS OF THE 1913 CONSTANTINOPLE PROTOCOL AND THE PROTOCOL OF THE 1914 COMMISSION TO DETERMINE THE BORDERS; TO ESTABLISH THE RIVER BORDERS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES; AND TO RESTORE SECURITY AND MUTUAL TRUST ON THE COMMON BORDERS SO AS TO END FOR ALL TIME ALL ACTS OF SUBVERSIVE INFILTRATION, FROM WHOMSOEVER THEY ORIGINATED. MOREOVER, IRAQ AND IRAN DECIDED THEN TO RESTORE RELATIONS OF GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS, FRIENDSHIP AND BILATERAL COOPERATION.

As we can see, the foundations exist for maintaining normal relations between the two countries. However, of late those relations have clearly deteriorated although, as [Iraqi foreign minister] Sa'dun Hammadi stressed in his letter to the UN secretary general, "Iraq has no intention of waging war against Iran, increasing the scale of its conflict with that country...". However, Baghdad is insisting that Tehran agree to the restoration of the status quo that existed before the signing of the Algiers agreement--that is, recognize the return to Iraq of 508 square km of territory that the latter continues to regard as its own, despite the agreement.

There is one more important aspect of the conflict that is flaring up. London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES called attention to it. The newspaper wrote: "The conflict involves two Muslim states and--which is extremely important--it has flared up between two regimes of which one of headed by Sunni Muslims (in Baghdad) and the other by Shi'ite Muslims (in Tehran), who represent rival trends in Islam."

In the opinion of Paris L'HUMANITE the conflict between Iraq and Iran may have extremely serious consequences. Above all because 35 percent of Iraq's oil wealth and 90 percent of Iran's are on the shores of the Shatt al-'Arab. And, 40 percent of world oil exports pass through the Strait of Hormuz. From the strategic viewpoint, the newspaper noted, the two battling countries are in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders.

The United States has decided to take advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in its own way. Although people there virtuously speak of "neutrality," voices have been heard from Washington predicting a possible review by Tehran of Iranian-American relations: to the U.S. advantage, of course! President Carter apparently believes that Iran will now be forced to eat humble pie before the Americans, who, if something of the sort happens, will resume deliveries of weapons, spare parts and ammunition to the Iranian Army. Washington has also intimated that the payment for possible military deliveries to Iran must be the speediest release of the American hostages.

AFTER THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION WHICH CONSIDERED THE IRANIAN-IRAQI MILITARY CONFLICT, PRESIDENT CARTER AGAIN BEGAN TO SPEAK OF U.S. "VITAL INTERESTS" IN THE GULF ZONE. HIS WORDS GAVE JOURNALISTS PLENTY OF MATERIAL, IN PARTICULAR, FOR THE CLAIM THAT THE UNITED STATES, ALONG WITH OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES, MAY TRY TO DEVISE AN INITIATIVE SUCH AS, FOR INSTANCE, THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FLOTILLA OF SHIPS TO SAFEGUARD PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ, THE ENTRANCE TO THE PERSIAN GULF, AS A WARNING TO IRAN AND IRAQ. A NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT WENT FURTHER. HE REPORTED THAT WESTERN DIPLOMATS HAD DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF FORMING ALLIED NAVAL TASK FORCES IN THE EVENT THAT THE THREAT OF A BLOCKADE OF THE PERSIAN GULF BECAME INEVITABLE. THE IDEA OF FORMING THESE FORCES HAS ALREADY BEEN DISCUSSED ON VIRTUALLY AN OFFICIAL BASIS!

Writing in the Washington POST, commentator J. Kraft poses the question still more provocatively: "Why is the United States doing nothing to promote the creation of a pro-Western government in Tehran?... Surely that would enable the United States to be master of the situation in the region?"

It has been learned that neither France nor the FRG intends to support the United States in its attempt to create naval forces to patrol the gulf. Participation in those forces would mean that those countries were implicated in the American adventures in the Near East. It has been learned in Tokyo that Japan too will be unable to join these forces.

Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has joined actively in the cause of a settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. He visited Baghdad, where he met with President S. Husayn of Iraq, and managed to visit Tehran, where he was received by President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i. In Y. 'Arafat's opinion, the hostilities between Iraq and Iran are most seriously distracting the Near Eastern peoples from the struggle against the aggression of Israel and its supporters, the United States.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CLAIM THAT THE WAR BETWEEN IRAQ AND IRAN HAS LED TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF 3 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL A DAY FROM THE WORLD MARKET. IN VIEW OF THE CONTINUING HOSTILITIES, THE LLOYDS INSURANCE COMPANY HAS TREBLED INSURANCE RATES FOR FREIGHT IN THE REGION.

Israel is following the hostilities between Iraq and Iran in an extremely peculiar way. Prime Minister M. Begin told correspondents of the Hearst newspaper trust that the United States virutally must create a strong military presence in the Near East. In his opinion, Washington must not "sit idly by" in connection with the current situation in the gulf region, where, as is well known, a giant armada of American warships is massed--31 naval ships, including 2 aircraft carriers: Begin--clearly provocative--dilated on...the "Soviet threat" and even "Russian interference one day."

As-Sadat is echoing Begin. Egypt's president told the San Francisco EXAMINER: "I will give the United States bases to ensure that the Persian Gulf is within its reach."

The other Arab countries' stance is diametrically opposite. Thus, in the opinion of representatives of Kuwait and Bahrain, the gulf's security depends on whether it is possible to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. From their viewpoint, the Knesset's official annexation of Arab East Jerusalem is causing a much greater concern and is much more fraught with the danger of a destabilization of the situation in the region.

VASHEDCHENKO SCORES BRZEZINSKI WARNING ON USSR GULF ACTIONS

LD011812 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Military Armed Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The national security adviser to U.S. President, Zbigniew Brzezinski, speaking in Samford University, the State of Alabama on Tuesday, in his typically defiant and insolent tones sounded a "warning" to the Soviet Union to "stay away from the conflict between Iran and Iraq." One needs in fact an unparalleled cheek in order to make such a hypocritical and demogogic utterance at a time when the Pentagon has announced the dispatch to Saudi Arabia of 4 military aircraft equipped with the AWACS. Simultaneously, military transport C-141 planes are being sent to Saudi Arabia, as well as 300 U.S. servicemen from the "servicing personnel."

The rationale behind these actions by Washington is clear. According to an admission by the New York TIMES, President Carter's decision to send the AWACS systems to Saudi Arabia is only a "part of the efforts to expand the U.S. military role in the Middle East."

Even the most insignificant military incident with the participation of U.S. troops, the New York TIMES warns, "can trigger sending into the area of reinforcements and to a still higher level of U.S. presence." The fact that the U.S. military possess a rich experience in provoking such "pretexts" is well-known to everyone. Suffice it to recall the notorious "Tonkin Gulf incident" used by the United States for unleashing an undeclared war against Vietnam.

The omens are that the United States intends to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for a broad military intervention in the area of the Persian Gulf in order to establish there its own imperialist and military-strategic domination. And this aggressive aim on the part of Washington is no secret to anyone. According to the British DAILY MAIL the United States is for the first time directly interfering in the military conflict in the Persian Gulf.

Nobody will be deceived by the false and mendacious utterances by Washington officials to the effect that the sending of the AWACS system to Saudi Arabia has allegedly been caused by a threat to that country arising from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. But neither Iran, nor Iraq, nor any other country threaten Saudi Arabia. This non-existent "threat" has been invented in Washington with the sole purpose of somehow justifying U.S. military interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and drawing other countries into it.

In pursuing its imperialist and hegemonist designs in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area, the United States decided to take advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in order to still further destablize the situation in the region and to weaken and divide the peoples of the Near and Middle East, as well as to undermine their ability to defend their independence against the imperialist and Zionist aggression.

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON 'INTENTION' TO ARM PRC

LD020941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "The President Is Overdoing It"]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. ruling circles are continuing their long-term policy of rapprochement with China aimed at turning it into a militarily powerful state and creating an aggressive alliance on an anti-Soviet basis. That is the conclusion of the Washington POST. There is not the slightest doubt now, the newspaper stresses, that the White House intends to supply weapons to China. This was graphically demonstrated by the visits to Beijing this year by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and his Deputy W. Perry.

The course toward modernizing the Chinese military machine was elaborated in the United States over several years. It was 8 years ago, according to the newspaper, that the Rand Corporation, the Pentagon's think tank, prepared a secret study of the possibilities of establishing military cooperation between Washington and Beijing. However, the U.S. intention to modernize China's Armed Forces was kept strictly secret right up to 1978 when the U.S. administration undertook a whole series of steps to establish firm bilateral relations in the military sphere, including deliveries to Beijing of certain types of modern "dual-purpose" equipment and some models of military materiel.

The course toward rapprochement with China to the detriment of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union has, according to the Washington POST, caused serious objections among senior experts in the State Department, but the "hawks" controlled by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, have gained the upper hand. The White House's present intentions to supply weapons to the PRC are causing grave concern in Congress. In playing the "China card" President J. Carter is obviously overdoing it, which could ultimately lead to the further escalation of the arms race in the world, the Washington POST stresses.

NSC SECRET DOCUMENT ON PROGRAM AGAINST AFRICAN LIBERATION NOTED

LD181026 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Reassuring young independent countries of Africa of its friendship and kindest intentions, the Carter administration at the same time is secretly working out a new broad programme of subversion against African peoples, designed to discredit and split the national liberation movement on the "black" continent. A secret memorandum of the United States National Security Council, which became available to some American mass media, throws some light on the sinister schemes of the human rights champions from Washington.

The authors of the document point out that the African peoples' struggle for freedom acts in a negative way and incitingly on the black population of the United States.

The memorandum draws the "logical" conclusion that "racial rebellions" in the United States are not caused by the scandalous rightlessness of the 24 million black population but by the "bad example" fo the African people's struggle for independence and sovereignty. Hence, also the "prescription" for solving the problem, if you want "racial peace" at home, you must suppress the liberation movements in Africa, specifically, the memorandum recommends that the CIA conduct special secret operations with the object of sowing the seeds of dissension amidst radical nationalist African movements and their leaders. At the same time the memorandum recommends that the FBI establish surveillance over representatives of African countries in the United States, laying emphasis on the collection of delicate information on those of them, especially at the United Nations, who criticise United States policy vis-a-vis the Republic of South Africa.

The publication of this blunt racist White House directive in the press has produced the effect of a bomb shell here for it tears off the mask of human rights "defender" from official Washington.

EFFORTS AT TRADE 'COLD WAR' SEEN AS 'STERILE'

LD020931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Trade 'From a Position of Strength'"]

[Text] In Washington the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee has begun hearings on a bill to set up a so-called "strategic trade agency." [paragraph continues]

The bill's aim is to create new barriers in the way of normal trade with the socialist countries and, in particular, to expand the list of goods prohibited for sale to the Soviet Union and to toughen monitoring of the observance of these bans. The discriminatory measures are supposed to be justified by strategic military considerations.

Washington is still arguing, with an appearance of seriousness, that it is possible to use U.S. "technological superiority" as a "political weapon" in relations with the socialist countries. However, the whole history of the American economic embargoes and "sanctions" used right from the very start of the cold war demonstrates the futility of these attempts. Nowadays, when the economic, scientific and technical potential of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has increased immeasurably compared with the late forties and early fifties--that is, the period when the cold war was at its height--attempts to revive cold war methods, including in the trade sphere, are still more sterile than ever.

Despite extremely strong pressure, Washington's policy of economic "sanctions" against the USSR is not meeting with support from the American allies. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher recently toured Europe yet again, expressing discontent at the fact that French and West German firms have concluded new contracts with Soviet trading partners.

The economic "santions" have rebounded against the United States itself and those who followed its lead. As Tokyo's NIHON KEIZAI notes, "against the background of declining deliveries of Japanese and American goods to the USSR, there is a sharp leap in other countries' exports to the USSR." With its embargo Washington has "penalized" American farmers particularly harshly. According to Senator R. Dole's calculations, the restrictions on American grain deliveries to the USSR announced by the administration last January will in the long term cost the United States $7-$10 billion. Representative C. Grassley has noted that the United States "by its own actions has caused chaos in its agricultural economy." Under pressure from these facts, the Senate recently had to vote to abolish those restrictions. But, as the "strategic trade agency" venture indicates, this does not mean the abandonment of discriminatory ways in general.

Ultimately any attempts to foist your own will on other countries by means of a military or economic big stick are doomed to fail.

FURTHER ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRC INDEPENDENCE

Supreme Soviet, Council Greetings

LD021111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, to the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee and the PRC State Council on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of PRC independence.]

[Text] To the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee and the PRC State Council

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR send, on behalf of the Soviet people, congratulations and good wishes to the Chinese people on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, in the spirit of good neighborliness and is firmly confident that exactly such a course meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries.

We wish the working people of the People's Republic of China well-being and prosperity in conditions of peaceful life.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium USSR Council of Ministers

Embassy Reception

LD021201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception at PRC Embassy"]

[Text] On 30 September Yang Shaozheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. The reception was attended by USSR Deputy Ministers I.T. Grishin and L.F. Ilichyev and by other officials.

IZVESTIYA HITS XINHUA INTERPRETATION OF MIDEAST EVENTS

LD300847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unatrributed "rejoinder" from V. Ganshin Roundup, "The Day Worldwide": "Paying With Treason"]

[Text] China, in conjunction with the United States, has repeatedly tried to heap the blame for the exacerbation of tension in the Near and Middle East region onto the Soviet Union. And now, commenting on the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, the XINHUA agency has not failed to make use of the hackneyed thesis of the "hand of Moscow."

In the desire to please its American patron Beijing is now coming out not simply as a zealous anti-Sovietist, but as an outright apologist for imperialism. In its opinion the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is not provoked by the West at all--this, it says, is a profound misconception. Such an interpretation is not surprising. As the saying goes, he who pays the piper calls the tune. Seeking the imperialist states' benevolence with regard to the implementation of the "modernizaton" program, including in the military sphere, China is paying for it not only by toughening its anti-Soviet stance, but also by betraying the developing countries' interests.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD021009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Japanese Socialists in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] special committee on questions of Japanese-Soviet relations headed by committee Chairman N. Yamazaki visited the Soviet Union 20-27 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, during which topical questions of the relations between the USSR and Japan in various spheres were discussed. The Japanese Socialists stated that the JSP will continue the struggle against Japan's militarization, against reaction's offensive and for improved Japanese-Soviet relations.

JAPAN, USSR PLAN CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW 18-20 NOV

OW250650 Tokyo KYODO in English 1623 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, Sept 24, KYODO--A Japan-Soviet round-table conference aimed at deepening mutual understanding will be held here November 18-20, it was revealed Wednesday. About 50 people will participate on Japan's side in the exchange of views between representatives of political, economic and cultural circles of the two countries. Representatives from fishery and sports circles will take part for the first time. The first Japan-Soviet round-table conference was held in Tokyo in December last year.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD300846 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Sep, TASS--Japanese businessmen are coming out in favour of establishing trade relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Koshiro Iwai, the president of the Japanese-Kampuchean Trade Asscoaition, told a TASS correspondent that Japanese banks, business firms and companies, engaged in sea-carriage, were in favour of their normal development. A delegation of the association, which unites over 20 business and transport companies, recently visited Phnom Penh for talks on the development of bilateral trade.

This has already been my second trip to Kampucea since last year, Koshiro Iwai said. For the first time we visited Phnom Penh late last year and held talks with representatives of the Ministry of Trade of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at which an understanding was reached on the beginning of trade exchange. The recent visit was still more productive. During meetings with leaders of Kampuchea's Kampexim Export and Import Organization we exchanged views on business cooperation and outlined the trend of the development of trade.

A joint memorandum was a result of the talks. The sides agreed in it to make a contribution not only to the development of trade and economic cooperation but also to exert efforts for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and Kampuchea.

Our association is in favour of the development of economic contacts with all countries, irrespective of their social and political order, and believes that the expansion of trade with Kampuchea is in the interests of both countries, Koshiro Iwai went on to say. The Japanese side is interested in purchases of Kampuchean cotton, timber natural rubber and other commodities. In exchange for these goods we are prepared to supply machinery and textiles to Kampuchea, everything which will help to restore normal life after the four terrible years of the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. I believe that Japanese-Kampuchean trade has great prospects, he said in conclusion.

MOSCOW VISIT OF PRESIDENT NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY CONTINUES

Brezhnev, Reddy Talks

BK301643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy, now in Moscow, today had talks with Soviet President Brezhnev at the Catherine Hall of the Kremlin palace. Other Soviet leaders were also present. The talks covered wide-ranging subjects. Bilateral relations and the international situation figured in the talks; developments in the gulf area and the situation in the subcontinent are understood to have figured in the 100-minute discussion.

All India Radio special correspondent Ananta Charlu, covering the president's visit, reports that the Soviet Union is understood to have agreed to consider sympathetically India's difficult oil situation following disruption of supplies from Iran and Iraq. Our correspondent says detailed discussions on the subject are expected to be taken up later when Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil calls on Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov in the coming 2 days.

In the talks, President Reddy was assisted by the Indian team, which included Indian Ambassador to Soviet Union Gujral. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the growth of Indo-Soviet cooperation. The Soviet side appreciated India's positive role in world affairs and the nonaligned movement.

Earlier in the day, President Reddy laid wreaths at the Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Reddy will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be hosted by President Brezhnev later this evening.

Decision on Oil Supplies

BK011602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has agreed to make up the oil supplied to India disrupted by the Iran-Iraq conflict through alternative means. It has also agreed to honor export commitment of 1.5 million tons of crude to India in the current year. The Soviet Union will consider sympathetically India's request for additional supplies.

This assurance was given to union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals Virendra Patil when he called on Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov in Moscow today. Patil is accompanying President Sanjiva Reddy during his current visit to the Soviet Union.

Under the annual plan, the Soviet Union had undertaken to supply on a long-term basis 1.5 million tons of crude and subsequently agreed to supply 500,000 tons of crude and petroleum products including high speed diesel and kerosene in exchange for rice.

Reddy sends Kosygin Message

BK010339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] All India Radio special correspondent Ananta Charlu covering the president's visit reports that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko who had just returned from the United Nations also joined the banquet. Prime Minister Kosygin, who is indisposed, did not attend. Earlier, President Reddy sent a message to Kosygin expressing his sorrow at the Soviet leader's ill health. Mr. Reddy said he had been looking forward to meeting Soviet Prime Minister Mr Kosygin [who] sent a reply expressing his gratitude to Mr Reddy's message.

Other Official Activities

LD011900 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--Today the President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy gave a dinner in honour of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Today the president of India met at Moscow State University with representatives of Soviet public, faculty members and students of this country's biggest higher educational establishment. During the meeting the president of India was presented the diploma of Doctor Honoris Causa of Moscow University.

Neelam Sandjiva Reddy visited the Moscow City Soviet (city council) where he familiarised himself with the history and the prospects of the development of the municipal economy of the Soviet capital.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1530 GMT on 1 October also carries a report of President Reddy's visit to Moscow State University which adds the following: "President Sanjiva Reddy has expressed concern at the new centers of tension emerging in the world, particularly in west Asia, Southeast and southwest Asia. He said India as a nonaligned country is prepared to play its role in solving these problems on the basis of comprehensive political settlements. Reddy was speaking at a special convocation of the Moscow State University which conferred on him an honorary doctorate. The president observed that the world today has become a very complex and dangerous place. Detente is under pressure and has been eroded at certain points. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will use its power and wisdom to make the world a better and more harmonious place in which to live. Referring to India-Soviet cooperation, Reddy said this has now become a permanent feature."]

KABUL INTERNATIONAL YOUTH MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

LD301812 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 30 Sep, TASS--The progressive and democratic youth of the world expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people, the youth of that country against designs of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction of the region, for building a new society. This is said in the concluding document which was adopted by the delegations of the progressive and democratic youth of the world, who participated in an international Kabul seminar, held by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. The document resolutely denounces conspiracies and subversive actions of American imperialism and its flunkeys against the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it highly appreciates the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union to revolutionary Afghanistan in defending indepence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country.

The participants in the international seminar of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan called upon the democratic and progressive youth of the world to lay bare the false imperialist propaganda as to the real state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to back the just struggle of the Afghan people, to give all-round support to revolutionary Afghanistan in attaining the goals outlined by the April revolution.

At a press conference, held after the seminar, representatives of more than 50 youth organizations of countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe expressed the unanimous opinion that the Afghan revolution firmly follows the lines of its development. It enlists an ever growing support not only from the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but also from all progressive and democratic forces of the world.

AFGHAN VICTORIES OVER INSURGENTS REPORTED

LD012002 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 1 Oct, TASS--The Afghan Armed Forces acting with the support of party activists and local population conduct successful operation to liquidate counter-revolutionary bands of hirelings of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and local reaction.

Several days ago a group of bandits was smashed in Shah Juy District, Zabol Province. Big numbers of firearms, grenades made in the United States, China and Pakistan were seized from the bandits.

Successful operations to mop up counter-revolutionary gangs have been held in Qondoz, Balkh, Parvan and Fariab.

PRAVDA REPORTS FORMATION OF 'PUBLIC ORDER TEAMS'

LD011036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Report by Pravda correspondent L. Mironov: "Defending the revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Sep--On the basis of the decisions of the recent People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee third plenum, which set the task of routing counterrevolution as speedily as possible, public order teams are being set up all over Afghanistan. As the Afghan press reports, teams have so far been set up in the provinces of Balkh, Jowzjan, Takhar, Laghman, Fariab, Orozgan, Badakhshan, Helmand, Paktia, Ghazi and Kabul. Many PDPA members have been sent to join them by the party.

Members of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth are taking an active part in the struggle against counterrevolution along with party organizations and public order and security organs. The youth organization's national conference, which has just ended, urged all primary organizations to mobilize their members for the struggle against reaction beneath the slogan "every member of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth must be a public order team member"!

The public order teams which have been formed and have started operating, the paper Kabul NEW TIMES writes, have made a substantial contribution to safeguarding the security and tranquil life of the country's population.

STRUGGLE AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' ON AFGHAN BORDER CITED

LD010909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA special correspondent V. Baykov and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov: "Where the Border Runs"]

[Text] Khowst-Kabul, September--Throughout Afghanistan, whether in the capital or in distant provinces, you feel the life-giving breath of the positive changes which are occurring in the country. And the more confidently the new gains the upper hand over the old and the firmer the republic's step becomes, the greater is the fury of the forces of imperialism and reaction, which do not like the path of progress chosen by the Afghan people. [paragraph continues]

For more than 2 years now an undeclared war, inspired and organized by American imperialism and Beijing, has been waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

...In the headquarters building of the Paktia Province Border Service Department we were received by deputy officer 'Azizollah (Bismilla). He went over to a map of the border district and familiarized us with the current situation.

"As you see, it is no more than 20 km from here to the border with Pakistan. Interventionists entrenched on the other side infiltrate into the DRA in the zone of our border sector, which is more than 200 km long. They usually operate by night, making their way along mountain paths and passes in small groups. They commit acts of robbery and violence against the peaceful population. Our border posts are fired on from Pakistani territory almost every day."

During our visit in the border Province of Paktia the testimony of the border guard officer was supplemented by new cases of criminal actions. Here are just a few jottings from our journalist notebooks.

August 25. A group of bandits tried to penetrate DRA territory between the (Kadam) post and the hamlet of (Landar) but came up against a border patrol. Two bandits were killed in an exchange of fire.

August 26. Raiders attacked the (Khuni-Kandau) post. The attack was beaten off.

August 27. The (Gurguri) post was shelled from Pakistani territory and attacked.

August 30. Shelling of the attack on the post at (Tani).

Sometimes large bandit formations also cross the border. Border guard Dur Mohammad, a 24-year-old armored carrier gun-layer, recalled: "While patrolling the border one day we received a radio report that the (Khuni) post had been attacked by a large gang armed with grenade launchers. We deployed ourselves and hastened to give assistance, at once joining battle. For 48 hours the border post held off the onslaught of superior enemy forces. The enemies were routed with the help of an army subunit which arrived in time...."

The continuing intrigues against the DRA from Pakistani territory are also evidenced by the testimonies of those who have been sent from there to Afghanistan with gun in hand and have been disarmed here. The Paktia Province security organs gave us an opportunity to meet with several terrorists trained in Pakistan. Here are the testimonies of two of them--(Shirak Dzhan) and (Musharaf Gul), who were recently taken prisoner near the village of (Dilpuri) in the (Ismaikhel) region.

Last December (Shirak Dzhan) and his family were forcibly driven to Pakistan by members of the (Kadyr) gang, which was fleeing from pursuit by Afghan troops. Finding himself in a so-called "refugee camp" without means of subsistence, he was soon recruited into the ranks of mercenaries by deception and bribery. He underwent military training in a special camp not far from the city of Miram Shah.

"In that camp," he recalled, "surrounded by barbed wire and carefully guarded, we were trained by foreign instructors. The Chinese trained us to use Chinese submachineguns, to throw grenades and to mine roads. The Pakistanis conducted tactical exercises with us. There were also American military specialists in the camp. I remember one who stood out among them--a tall guy with black hair. He taught our group how to use American and other Western weapons. Training in the camp lasted 2 weeks. In the evening, when the exercises had ended, we were sent off to 'refugee' tents, while the foreign instructors dispersed to their homes. They lived on the territory of a Pakistani military unit...."

The mercenary also testified that there are also camps for training saboteurs in the border sector between Miram Shah and Parachinar.

The other terrorist--(Musharaf Gul), who was taken in hand by (Kadyr), the leader of the gang--had occasion to visit the local headquarters in Miram Shah of the Afghan counter-revolutionary organization Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Party of Afghanistan), headed by (Gulbuddin Ekmatiar), one of the leaders of the emigre rabble).

"(Kadyr) called himself 'commander of the Khowst front,'" the mercenary said. "Chinese and Americans repeatedly came to meet him from Peshawar and even, it is said, from Islamabad itself."

Through their special services the United States, China, Pakistan and Egypt are not only training and arming gangs of counterrevolutionaries but are also in fact directing their military operations. We were told that Pakistanis were among the saboteurs in one of the bandit attacks on the village of (Zerpan) in the (Dzhadzhimaydan) region. Local residents have also seen Chinese, American and Egyptian instructors.

Accelerating the flywheel of the "psychological war" against Democratic Afghanistan, Western bourgeois propaganda is trying its best to embroider the counterrevolutionary forces' "successes." Myths are fabricated about the "taking" of Afghan cities and the "population's mass flight" from the country, and " reports from the fronts" are published. Here the creators of such forgeries do not stop at the dirtiest methods and even crimes.

The Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR has already reported flagrant instances of the direct involvement of the American journalist D. Rather and his colleagues in violence against peaceful Afghan citizens. They made their way with one of the gangs from Pakistan to Nangarhar Province, where they participated in an attack on the village of Fatehabad. The bandits seized three workers working to construct an irrigation channel. D. Rather ordered them to be tortured and then executed. The wretched men were stoned and then beheaded. The Americans filmed the entire carnage. This sadism shocked the international public. In Paktia we learned of the participation of Western journalists--their nationality has not yet been established--in another bloody crime. A group of foreign cameramen arrived illegally in the (Tani) region in early June. They ordered bandits to shell a peaceful village with mortars. When mines began to explode among the huts and peasants hit by splinters began falling to the ground, the "chroniclers" switched on powerful lights, which had been rigged up in advance, and cynically started the cameras whirring. In this way they made a "vivid movie" about the Afghan mercenaries' struggle against the DRA's revolutionary government.

But whatever the malice of Afghanistan's enemies, the doomed nature of their designs is becoming increasingly obvious with every passing day. The aggressors are being rebuffed. Volunteer detachments of activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization are being sent from the cities to the provinces. Self-defense detachments are being set up everywhere. They have been also set up in Paktia Province. In the self-defense detachment in the city of Khowst there are 21 mullahs fighting among more than 900 fighters.

"The city and district ulema council recently joined the civilian and military authorities in an appeal to the population," the venerable Maulvi (said). One of the mullahs' elders in Khowst District, told us: "We appealed to the people to struggle against the rebels and bandits. They kill children and peaceful inhabitants and burn schools. They are not Muslims but enemies of Islam."

With the population's active assistance Afghan Army subunits are clearing the country's territory of interventionists. Large bandit formations have been routed. In a recent skirmish (Kadyr) himself, "Commander of the Khowst front," was destroyed along with his gang. The Afghan press reports the routing of bandits in the Provinces of Ghazi, Baghlan, Balkh, Qondoz and others. Finding themselves isolated and sensing their approaching end, the Basmaks gamble on terror, venting their malice upon peaceful inhabitants. Violence, murder, pillage--that is their "service record." They are paid generously for this by their transatlantic and Beijing patrons. Special tariffs have been established: for killing an activist, for blowing up an electricity pylon, for burning a school, for a stolen car or store. Property taken from the peaceful population is shared among the gang members.

We greeted the morning of 30 August at the headquarters of the "n" division stationed in Paktia.

"On the whole, it was a quiet night in the zone for which we are responsible," its commander Lt Col Ahmad Ali told us. "But look at these 'visiting cards' of bandits."

He showed us two mines, one made in China, the other in America. On the shelter of the latter we read this inscription: "mine A/TK nondetectable."

"It is a caseless plastic mine." Ahmad Ali explained, "designed so that a mine detector cannot find it. Yesterday a peasant gathering firewood was blown up by such a mine. The peasant (Dzhambaz) and his son from the village of (Lagoraphiran) died the day before. Counterrevolution is prowling about and snarling like a beast at bay. It is changing its tactics and resorting to terror, being unable to oppose our army in open battle. Peaceful inhabitants seek protection against the bandits' outrages from our soldiers."

Despite the difficulties which still exist and the resistance from counterrevolutionary forces, the situation in Afghanistan is being normalized and the revolution's social base is broadening. You notice this trend both in Paktia Province as a whole and here, in the Khowst border district. Establishments, schools and the high school are operating. A kindergarten was opened recently. Khowst's inhabitants worked together on a Saturday to provide the city with public services and amenities and planted trees. Young people participate in activating social life. The leader of the local women's organization--26-year-old (Ravshana)--proudly told us about courses to eliminate illiteracy and about the involvement of high school students, establishment employees and also housewives in the organization's work. The technical college in the city is also operating. More than 600 young people are being trained there, including young men who have come here to be trained from other provinces in the country. The local party organization directs organizational and educational work among the population. It has 1,200 people in its ranks, as Comrade (Sadat Gul), deputy secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Committee for Paktia Province, told us. New groups of activists will soon be joining it.

...We returned to Kabul on board an airplane of Afghanistan's Bakhtar Airline, which serves a newwork of air routes between the capital and the country's provinces and districts. The airline made three trips to Khowst that day. Passengers in colorful costumes descended the aircraft steps and were greeted noisily by a crowd of relatives and friends.

CALL FOR RELEASE OF BANGLADESH GENERAL SECRETARY FARHAD

BK011132 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] There has been a growing movement in Bangladesh to demand the release of Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Mohammad Farhad. At meetings all over the country participants have vigorously condemned the detention of Mohammad Farhad without trial and investigation by the authorities. According to a Bangladesh TIMES report, politicians, social workers, lawyers, teachers, doctors and journalists in Barisal, Seylhet Patuakhali, Kishengunj and other places have issued statements demanding the release and acquittal of Mohammad Farhad, who was arrested in April this year on the baseless charge of anti-government activities.

A number of communist progressive workers from many countries have extended support to Mohammad Farhad. Vice president of the Sri Lankan Communist Party Pieter Keuneman has come to our studio today.

[Begin recording in English with superimposed Bengali translation] It is not only the Communist Party of Sri Lanka but the wider sections of democratic, progressive and working class opinion in our country not only the communists, but also the wider sections of democratic, progressive people and the working class of Sri Lanka who are agitated with the tyrannical attitude shown by the Bangladesh authorities in arresting Bangladesh Communist Party General Secretary Comrade Farhad. He added that the Bangladesh authority's inability to present any proof justifying the charges against Farhad during this long period clearly indicates that the government has no real case against him. Like all others who are acquainted with Farhad, I too can never accept the declarations of the Bangladesh rulers and consider them as completely baseless. Comrade Farhad is a real patriot. He has dedicated all his efforts for the social liberation of the working class of his country. There can be no doubt about the fictitious and fabricated nature of the charges against him. Comrade Farhad has become a victim of the Bangladesh rulers' failure to solve the political problems in the interest of the people and, of course, of the pressure exerted by China and international imperialism on the Bangladeshi leaders. [end recording]

Why should Comrade Farhad, a warrior for the national liberation for his country, a patriot and communist, have to suffer? We in Sri Lanka strongly voice our protest against it and demand the immediate release of Comrade Farhad. We know that detention in prison for a long time has considerably affected his health and might lead to grave consequences. We believe that this voice of international protest will not be ignored by the Bangladesh rulers and Mohammad Farhad will be released.

UK REPORTS OF SOVIET ARMS DELIVERIES TO KAMPUCHEA DENIED

LD011306 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 1 Oct 80

["With the Aim of Camouflage"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH has released another anti-Soviet fraud. The Soviet Union, the newspaper alleges, sends large arms consignments to Kampuchea, to the frontier with Thailand. As a result of these deliveries, runs the "sensational" report, Thailand is threatened with an armed invasion. In a bid to lend though some semblance of likelihood to its allegations, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH refers to certain "competent Western intelligence circles in Bangkok".

All this is certainly fabrication from beginning to end. Kampuchea is not going to attack anybody, and the testimony of that is her constructive proposals aimed at a peaceful settlement of controversial issues with her neighbour Thailand.

As to defence requirements, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has everything necessary to repel any encroachments on her independence and sovereignty.

It is not difficult however to understand why the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH and those who are behind it needed anti-Soviet and anti-Kampuchean concoctions. The enemies of People's Kampuchea seek to influence the world public opinion and to prevent at the current General Assembly session representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea from taking at long last their legitimate place at the United Nations. Obvious is also an open attempt to exert pressure upon Thailand's authorities with a view to finally turn that country into a springboard of America-Chinese aggression against countries of Indochina. An item in yesterday's issue of another London newspaper, TIMES, gives a notion of the background of the instigative article in DAILY TELEGRAPH. The newspaper said that in recent weeks the United States has been supplying Thailand with tanks, automatic arms, airplanes, helicopters and other armaments. It is obvious that the fraud of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up preparations of new armed provocations against Kampuchea.

PRC CONTINUES BURMESE SUBVERSION DESPITE BORDER TREATY

BK011324 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Valeriy Artemov commentary]

[Excerpts] THE DAILY TELEGRAPH of London recently carried an article with an anti-Vietnam theme. The article insinuated that Vietnam had aggressive designs against Burma and that China was safeguarding the interests of Burma. Our observer Valeriy Artemov says that these fabricated reports come as no surprise.

The Beijing propaganda machine has and still is trying to blame Vietnam for the continued armed conflicts in Burma. Beijing, whenever it comments about Sino-Burmese relations, tries to convey the message that the bilateral border agreement signed on 1 October 1960 had solved the existing problems between the two countries. It was the general opinion and expectation then that China would stop interfering in Burma's internal affairs and also stop its territorial demands on Burma.

In practice however, Maoist aggressive acts against Burma did not cease with the signing of the border agreement as expected by Burma. Only the strategy has changed; China now puts its faith in regional insurgents trained by Chinese instructors and equipped with Chinese arms. World publications have often reported that China, in order to expand and reinforce these insurgent gangs, is gathering in Yunnan Province people of ethnic minority groups which reside on both sides of the Sino-Burmese border.

The 1970s witnessed the gradual transformation of the eastern and northeastern regions of Burma into areas which are part of Mao Zedong's expansionist scheme. The transformation was carried out under the slogans of "kinship unity" and "politically supporting the rights of the ethnic minority groups."

In order to manipulate Burma according to its own fancy and to divide Burma, China is approaching and organizing all the insurgent groups whatever their beliefs may be. Chinese intelligence agencies are also striving to cooperate with splinter groups of separatists from within the Shan state army and the Kachin independence army. Today, the White Flag [Burma Communist Party] terrorists, gangs belonging to former Shan lords, Kuomintang remnant gangs, Karen smuggling gangs, Arakan separatists and gang leaders among the Wa, Lahu, Palaung and other minority nationalities who are under the influence of opium, have apparently become part of the anti-government united front which the Chinese intelligence agencies are trying to establish.

Committing aggression against Burma does not satsify China; it is also using Burmese territory as a short cut to send Naga and Mizo rebels to the Indian border. These facts and others show that China, since losing its grip on Kampuchea, plans to transform Burma into its foothold to commit aggression in Southeast Asia. This has caused great concern among countries in the region.

The New York TIMES of 7 August carried an article: "Burmese Insurgents Continue Their War With Support From China," and said that Chinese intelligence agencies responded to the Burmese Government's amnesty offer aimed at ending the internal strife by intensifying the undeclared war against Burma. The Indian TRIBUNE also reported on 16 September that the armed attacks by Beijing-influenced rebels in Burma has markedly increased.

We can see that while the rebels increased their antigovernment movements in Burma, Chinese and imperialist propoganda machinery are stepping up their anti-Vietnam propaganda. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH article mentioned earlier proves this point. The aim of such articles is to smear the basic policies of the peace-loving Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to create a rift between socialist countries of Indochina and other Southeast Asian countries and to force Burma into worsening its relations with Vietnam. In sum, it is to create tension in the region. This is a joint strategy adopted by China and the imperialists who have declared that they have common strategic interests with China's hegemonistic ambitions in Southeast Asia.

However, people in Southeast Asia, including Burma, clearly understand who their friends and enemies are. Chinese authorities will not yet forego their double-faced policy of perpetrating their debased activities of opposing the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neighboring countries while covering up these activities by an all-smile diplomatic maneuver.

BREZHNEV, MARCOS EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD250922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Brezhnev, Marcos Greetings on Phillippines National Day]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Philippines, a telegram in which he conveyed greetings and best wishes to the Phillippine people and the president personally on the occasion of the country's national holiday, Independence Day.

In his reply the president of the Philippines expressed gratitude for the warm greetings. The telegrams express the hope that relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation will continue to develop between the Soviet Union and the Philippines. For the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORS HOST LAO MILITARY JOURNALISTS

LD291007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Editors' Guests"]

[Text] (Visay Bobaykkham), chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army Main Political Directorate Propaganda Section and chief editor of the newspaper PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY, [KONG TAAP POT POT PASASON] and (Kantkhon Sukdaukkham), deputy chief editor of the newspaper, have been the guests of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial board for 10 days.

The guests studied the experience of the editorial collectives of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and also of KRASNYY VOIN, the newspaper of the Moscow Military District, in their coverage of questions of combat and political training, socialist competition, and political and military education. They visited the Moscow's higher combined arms command school named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the M.I. Kalinin Tamanskaya Motorized Rifle Guards Division and acquainted themselves with the personnel's combat training, and life and daily round.

Comrades (Visay Bobaykkham) and (Kantkhon Sukdaukkham) were received at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Lao guests visited V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum and toured historic sites and places of interest in and around Moscow.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES SED ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD011303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.S. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was in the GDR from 22 through 26 September in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED. It acquainted itself with the SED's party organizational work experience. The delegation was received by H. Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HONORS MOLDAVIANS

AU300957 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Sep 80 p 5

["German-Soviet Friendship Banners to Moldavian Friendship Organization; Erich Mueckenberger: Fraternal Alliance Further Deepened"]

[Summary] Kishinev--"At a festive meeting in Kishinev on 26 September Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, presented an honorary banner of the German-Soviet Friendship Society to the Moldavian section of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR."

In the presence of Ivan Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, Erich Mueckenberger stressed the activities of the Moldavian friends for deepening relations between the USSR and GDR.

Erich Mueckenberger referred to the treaty of friendship between the GDR and the USSR, as well as to the results of the recent Crimean meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker. He gave assurance that the members of the German-Soviet Friendship Society will--under SED leadership--further deepen this fraternal alliance.

Leonid Kulyuk, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian Friendship Society, pointed out the long traditions of friendship between the two peoples.

ROMANOV MEETS WITH SED DELEGATION FROM DRESDEN

LD301527 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Friendly Talk in the Smolniy"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of party workers from the Dresden Becirk Committee of the SED was received at the Smolnyy yesterday by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

G.V. Romanov describes the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the tasks arising from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from his speeches at the recent celebrations in Kazakhstan. A great deal of attention was devoted to questions relating to political and organizational work by party committes aimed at extensively developing socialist competition among Leningraders in order to ensure a fitting greeting for the 26th party Congress.

RCP PROPAGANDA SECTION OFFICIAL HEADS DELEGATION VISIT

LD291213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-RCP interparty ties, a delegation of RCP party workers headed by (E. Sonya), candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Propaganda and Media Section, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 24 September. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of political education work in developing the working people's scientific and technical creativity.

The guests had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Bashkirskiy Obkom and Moskovskaya Oblast's Mytishchi CPSU GORKOM and visited a number of scientific and technical propaganda centers, industrial and agricultural enterprises and educational institutions.

GOSBANK BOARD CHAIRMAN RECEIVES CSSR COUNTERPART

LD021029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 22 September V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received S. Potac, chairman of the CSSR State Bank board, who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Gosbank board.

A conversation took place on questions of cooperation in the sphere of currency and financial relations between the two countries.

Potac Meets With Arkhipov

LD011047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, on 26 September and had a talk with him. V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board, took part in the talk.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SERBIAN DELEGATION VISIT, TALKS

LD291034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Serbian Executive Council, which was the guest of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow this afternoon.

The head and members of the delegation--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council; republican secretaries, Krsta Jovanovic and Bogdan Trifunovic, and Radomir Bogdanovic, deputy republican secretary--were seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other high-ranking officials of this Soviet Republic.

Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was also at the send-off ceremony.

During its stay in the USSR the delegation held talks with high-ranking officials of the Soviet Union, the RSFSR and other Soviet republics and visited a number of cities and industrial and agricultural combines. All the meetings and talks, as stressed on both sides, took place in a working and exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

In addition to several meetings with their host, Mikhail Solomentsev chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, members of the delegation also held talks with top-ranking leaders of the government, the ministries and institutions of the USSR--Nikolay Tikhonov, Petr Demichev, Ivan Arkhipov, Nikolay Baybakov and others.

In a 1-hour talk with Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who received the delegation at the office of the USSR Council of Ministers in the Kremlin, both sides stressed the significance of the foundations and principles on which Yugoslav-Soviet relations rest and which are contained in mutual state and party documents of the SFRY and the USSR and of the LCY and the CPSU. Their continuity and lasting value, it was said, were confirmed and enriched at all the meetings between President Tito and Brezhnev in the last 15 years. And they received their full significance and support in the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and top-ranking Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade in May this year. These principles were also confirmed in the recent statement made by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Moscow television. It is on these lasting foundations, it was stressed in the talks, that economic cooperation and relations between the two countries and their republics should continue to be developed in their mutual interest and in line with the needs of economic development.

At the meeting of the delegation with Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, it was jointly assessed that cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of culture should also be enriched by new contents.

The delegation visited the Tatarskaya Republic and paid a visit in its capital to the university which nurtures the memory of Lenin's student days as well as the house in which Lenin had lived nearly a century ago. Members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the speedy development of this republic and toured the Kamaz car factory, the largest of its kind in the world already employing 100,000. During the visit to the city of Voronezh in central Russia, where the delegation toured the large nuclear powerplant with a 210-megawatt capacity, and held talks with the CPSU Obkom, exceptional attention was paid to the guests and, as at other meetings, the need to expand friendly relations and better understanding was stressed.

In the RSFSR the delegation signed a protocol with the hosts which contained the result of the visit and which stresses the possibilities for deepening and expanding cooperation in the sphere of economy, science and technology and culture. This document emphasizes the forms of future cooperation. It was also confirmed that the two republics will organize in 1982 the Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the RSFSR and the Days of Culture of the RSFSR in Serbia. Both sides stressed that the agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union for the next 5 years, which had already been signed, also contains the needs and the possibilities for a long-term, stable and mutually balanced economic exchange.

Within these frameworks the delegations of Serbia and the RSFSR also discussed and indicated the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the sphere of artisan crafts, folk craft and other activities of crafts industry as well as between cooperatives' federations of the two republics. The industrial cooperation of their work organizations which has already yielded good results in particular in the car industry and power production, in the production of metallurgical equipment and in some branches of the machine-building industry, in the construction industry, shipbuilding and others, was assessed to be successful and support for it extended. Possibilities of joint ventures in the markets of Third World countries were also pointed out.

Marko Orlandic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, also took part in the talks which the delegation had with high-ranking officials of the USSR and RSFSR.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS UKRAINE

AU241728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Kiev--A delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia headed by Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly, yesterday arrived in Kiev on a visit to the Ukraine at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of that Soviet Republic. Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, vice president of the Assembly; Ivo Sarajcic, president of the Assembly Committee for Foreign Political Affairs; and Milorad Kapor, Assembly delegate, are members of the delegation.

Croatia and the Ukraine are developing their mutual relations within the framework of cooperation that has been established between Yugoslav and Soviet republics. Exchange visits have been made thus far between delegations of the Croatian Executive Council and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

"The Cultural Days of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the Ukrainian SSR"--thus far the biggest cultural event of our republic abroad--is in progress these days. About 240 artists and cultural and scientific workers are participating in the event. Performances and exhibitions are being held in nine Ukrainian cities. That cultural event was opened 4 days ago in Kiev and will be concluded by a festive event in Odessa on 25 September.

Bilic-Shcherbitskiy Talks

LD240926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Kiev, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Croatian Assembly which on its visit to the Ukraine, led by Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly, has had meetings in Kiev with the top leadership of this Soviet republic. In the talks the consolidation of cooperation between Croatia and the Ukraine was given a favorable assessment and it was noted that this cooperation represents a significant contribution to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly and member of the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee had a meeting today with Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In friendly talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, both sides noted with satisfaction that the ties between Croatia and Ukraine are expanding and that cooperation is developing in the economic, cultural and other spheres. The desire was expressed for cooperation to continue to expand and in this context it was noted that objective conditions for this exist. In the talks the well-known principles on which the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are based were stressed and reaffirmed. These principles, as is known, are contained in joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents. The talks therefore provided an opportunity, both to the guest and to the host, to emphasize the significance of the meeting between President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations and comprehensive cooperation.

Possibilities for expanding the ties between Croatia and Ukraine were also discussed in the talks which the Croatian Assembly delegation held with high-ranking officials of the Ukrainian parliament, led by Aleksey Vatchenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Great attention was paid to the possibilities of consolidating economic cooperation in the construction industry, metal industry, ferrous metallurgy, to the expansion of mutual goods deliveries and to other issues. It was stated in the talks that the Croatian economy is proposing to open a department store in Kiev through which larger quantites of consumer goods could be delivered to the Ukraine. Other ideas were put forward, such as the formation of individual working groups and a mixed committee, the role of which would be to promote economic relations.

The Croatian Asembly delegation today laid a wreath in Kiev at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and flowers at the grave of Andrey Vitruk, Hero of the Soviet Union and People's Hero of Yugoslavia.

Tomorrow, the Croatian Assembly delegation will leave for Odessa where the final ceremony of the "Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the Ukraine," so far the largest manifestation of this kind of our republic abroad, will be held.

Arrival in Moscow

LD262246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Croatian Assembly which is led on its visit to the Ukraine by Jure Bilic, Croatian Assemly president, arrived in Moscow from Odessa today. There it had a meeting with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. In the talks, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, it was stressed that the establishment and consolidation of ties between Yugoslav republics and provinces and Soviet republics contribute significantly to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, as was also stressed in these talks, are based on firm and well-known principles contained in joint documents. The significance which meetings between President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have for the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations was particularly emphasized. In this respect, the significance of the talks between top-ranking Yugoslav leaders and Leonid Brezhnev in Belgrade in May this year was also stressed.

In the talks today, as is customary at such meetings, each side presented information about the work of the organs which the participants represent. Jure Bilic spoke about the functioning of the delegate system and about the activity of the Croatian Assembly while Aleksey Shitikov spoke of the activity of the Supreme Soviet.

In the talks Bilic stressed the continuity of Yugoslav policy as regards both Yugoslavia's internal development, its foreign policy and its role in international life.

From this viewpoint a positive assessment was made of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Both sides stressed as a positive example in this context the development of friendly ties and cooperation between Croatia and the Ukraine, as was stressed frequently in the past few days during the visit of the Croatian Assembly delegation to this Soviet Republic. Shitikov also pointed out the significance of developing ties between Soviet and Yugoslav towns. He cited the results of economic cooperation as one of the very significant aspects of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The Croatian Assembly delegation, which includes Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, Ivo Sarajcic and Milorad Kapor, had meetings in Kiev with top-ranking leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Supreme Soviet of the republic, and visited Odessa where it attended the formal closing of the Days of Culture of Croatia. During the Days of Culture of Croatia in the Ukraine, cultural and artistic events, film shows, concerts and exhibitions were held in nine towns. The exhibition of sculptures by Croatian artists was a rare artistic event.

The Croatian Assembly delegation will return to Zagreb tomorrow.

FORMER SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER PALME COMMENTS ON KOSYGIN'S HEALTH

NC020953 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (AFP)--Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin is in hospital with heart trouble and high blood pressure, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme said here today.

Mr Palme, who heads Sweden's opposition Social Democratic Party, was told a meeting with Mr Kosygin was impossible because of his health.

Shortly after he arrived here on Monday, Mr Palme had asked to see Mr Kosygin in private to renew old friendships.

Mr Kosygin, 76, has not been seen in public since August 3, at the closing ceremony of the Moscow Olympic games. At that time he appeared tired, and barely recovered from an illness that kept him out of public circulation for four months from October to February 1979.

His absence from the August 18 session of the Soviet cabinet studying the 1981 budget was noted by Kremlin watchers, and at the end of the month Soviet authorities made the illness official when they asked Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to postpone a planned visit to Moscow.

Mr Kosygin is widely expected to retire for health reasons at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress in February. Nikolay Tikhonov, 74, who has been filling in for the premier, is tipped to take over the job.

The question of the health of Moscow's number two has never been discussed in the Soviet press. The private lives of Soviet leaders are never commented on, but it is of constant concern to observers here because of the high average age of 69 for Politburo members.

MASLENNIKOV CRITICIZES 'MILITARIST' THRUST OF THATCHER TRIP

LD020725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "With Militarist Aim"]

[Text] London--The British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has made a tour of France, Greece and Yugoslavia. The purpose of the trip, as the British press pointed out, was to improve Britain's relations with those countries and to enhance its role in European and world affairs.

From the speeches which Mrs Thatcher made in the countries which received her it is possible to judge that the present British Government's policy is not helping to strengthen European security and reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe.

During her visit to France this line manifested itself in the British guest's marked emphasis on the idea of "Western solidarity" and the very problematic "commonality of interests" which allegedly "more unites than divides" London and Paris. In the land of Hellas Mrs Thatcher insistently urged the Greek leaders to return Greece "as soon as possible" to the North Atlantic bloc's military organization. Even in Yugoslavia Mrs Thatcher did not refrain from publicizing her government's militarist plans.

The British prime minister's bellicose appeals could hardly assure enthusiasm in the countries which received her. [paragraph continues]

At the final press conference in Paris President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France cautiously said that during the talks which they had the leaders of the two countries expressed "sometimes similar, sometimes well-known" views. The leaders of the Greek Government were forced to remind their guest that antiwar feelings are growing rapidly in their country. And in Yugoslavia, which maintains traditional friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the British prime minister's militarist appeals sounded tactless, to say the least.

Nor did special success crown the endeavors of the head of the British Government to achieve a fundamental improvement in Britain's economic relations with the countries which received her. It is common knowledge that profound disagreements exist between Britain and its Common Market partners, particularly France, on issues such as the conditions governing reciprocal trade, the financing of the notorious "common agricultural policy," settlement of mutual claims in the fishery sphere and so forth. Summing up the Paris summit conference, Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES points out that it was not notable for concrete results. Nor were Mrs Thatcher's hopes realized that it would be possible to secure a real expansion in sales of British goods in Greece as a result of her visit.

In short, the head of the British Government can in no way boast of the success of her visits. The reason for this is clear. The U.S. policy, which London supports, of exacerbating the international situation and of confrontation with socialist countries runs counter to the vital interests of Europe's peoples.

GRIGORYANTS VIEWS POLICIES, CHANCES OF FRG ELECTION CONTENDERS

LD020821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Hot Fall"]

[Excerpt] Bonn--The press, during the election campaign, is focusing attention on the personalities of the chancellor and his rival, comparing their biographies and characters and even their tastes. It recalls that Helmut Schmidt was born in 1918 in Hamburg into the family of a teacher, while Franz-Josef Strauss was born in 1915 in Munich into a butcher's family. Both are university graduates. At different times they have held the posts of minister of defense and minister of finances in Bonn. Each has his hobby. The chancellor enjoys chess and his rival--hunting. This superficial comparison enables some commentators to avoid the main issue. After all, in this case it is a question of the difference in the approach of the ruling coalition and the opposition to foreign policy.

The government headed by H. Schmidt has important trump cards for the voter. These include primarily the fruits of its Ostpolitik and readiness to continue dialogue with the Soviet Union and to develop and enhance multilateral relations with the socialist states. The voter has seen for himself that the Moscow treaty has completely justified itself. The favorable response which the results of the meeting between the USSR and FRG leaders in Moscow has encountered in the country is understandable. The sides reasserted quite definitely that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful, equitable cooperation.

Not far from all domestic policy issues are Free Democrats--a bourgeois-liberal party--unanimous with their government partners--the Social Democrats. But both parties are united in the desire to continue the Ostpolitik initiated by Brandt and Schell and to strengthen the detente process. The FDP, which the opposition has frequently tried to win over to its side, is firmly stating its intention to preserve its loyalty to the coalition with the Social Democrats.

The course toward mutual understanding with the socialist states is being sharply attacked by pro-U.S. circles within the country and also by Washington. However, people on the Rhine are aware of the need to preserve and enhance detente and develop peaceful international cooperation. That is why Soviet-West German political contacts are continuing to develop. Trade is growing. New, promising forms of economic cooperation are being established in the form of large-scale deals on a compensation basis and cultural exchange is expanding.

Speaking at a mass meeting in Bonn recently, Chancellor Schmidt gave assurances that the government would seek arms control and disarmament and intends to continue its detente policy.

Predicting the possible outcome of the elections, public opinion institutes forecast a victory for the ruling SPD-FDP coalition. However, the realities of life do not always fit into statistical poll tables. The election campaign is becoming more acute with every passing day. Its results will be known no earlier than the evening of 5 October. Today it can be confirmed that the Social Democrats' position is quite strong. But weaknesses in the ruling coalitions' partners are also evident. In his book "The Duel" the journalist Peter Koch writes that only "ruins" remain of the Social Democrats' promised reforms. A definite tilt to the right has been observed: The secret services have created a surveillance system and the policy have been rearmed. Mention should also be made of the antidemocratic "Berufsverbot" practice. Although the FRG's economic situation is not that gloomy compared with other capitalist countries, the unemployment curve is nevertheless approaching the 1 million mark. Prices are rising. A number of signs indicate that the country is sliding into another period of recession. Fear of unemployment is gnawing at thousands of working people.

Its inconsistency in foreign policy is having an adverse effect on the coalition's chances. It is well known that it was Bonn which zealously helped Washington to impose on the NATO countries the decision to deploy medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. The decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics was an unpopular one in the FRG. The buildup of the Bundeswehr's might and the importunate propagandization of "military traditions" are also causing great concern.

Of course, the election balance sheet does not only include the successes and blunders of the coalition. The line of the opposition, which is now conducting a particularly extensive and noisy election campaign, also leaves its mark. The rightwing conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc has for over 10 years now been sitting on the hard opposition benches, enough time to consider the reasons for its failures and the dubious value of its program aims. The disastrousness of the blind anti-Sovietism which determines the policy of the CDU/CSU is becoming increasingly obvious.

The Bavarian CSU has imposed its own candidate for the chancellorship on the entire opposition camp and, with him, the full range of old, unjustified slogans. The opposition has been preprogrammed for "total confrontation" which has blocked the quest for sensible alternatives.

CSU leader F.J. Strauss is responsible for the statement: "Fear and hope--these are the only things which move people." It is obviously fear in the face of the mythical communist threat and the hope of a "strong personality" which, the Bavarian politician thinks, is to open the way to power from him. We are living through the most dangerous phase in world politics since World War II, the candidate chancellor proclaimed. The FRG is on the brink of an abyss! The country is sliding toward.... socialism. "Free law and order" is jeopardized!

In the candidate's opinion the time has come to "introduce order" and deal with the radicals and leftists. Strauss asserts that the Social Democrats are capitulating to the communists. The government has signed "bad treaties" with its Eastern neighbors.

The foreign policy section of the CDU/CSU program contains no constructive elements. It is not linked to the realities of the day. The opposition bloc, (Sebastyan Khafner), author of the book "Thoughts of a Floating Voter," is not mature enough to understand the present world situation.

For objectivity's sake it must be noted that the views of the candidate for the chancellorship are not shared by everyone even in the opposition ranks. Many people realize that Strauss is vulnerable on the main issue: war and peace. The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE complains that for many people in the country the Bavarian figure appears in the form of the Antichrist. The aggravation of the domestic political situation, conflicts with the trade unions, an increase in strikes and the cooling of relations with the Soviet Union can be expected from him.

It can confidently be said that this prospect does not suit the majority of the FRG population. But at the same time observers are warning against underestimating the strength and potential of the opposition camp. It is conducting a vigrorous campaign and has enormous financial potential. A powerful propaganda apparatus and the majority of press organs, including the Springer newspaper EMPIRE, are on its side. The opposition is cunningly exploiting the political immaturity and conservatism of a section of the West German population.

SCHMIDT PRESS CONFERENCE ON FRG, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION REPORTED

LD020839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "For Policy of Detente; H. Schmidt's Press Conference"]

[Text] Bonn, 29 Sep--In connection with the preparation for the forthcoming 5 October scheduled elections to the Bundestag a press conference has been held here by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt who touched on a number of important issues of the country's foreign and domestic policy.

Schmidt resolutely advocated the continuation of the detente policy and advances in the disarmament sphere. He assessed highly the results of his recent trip to Moscow, stressing the great significance of his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Speaking of the coalition government's foreign policy goals if the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] win the elections, the chancellor asserted that "a considered, farsighted and predictable policy of peace" would be continued in the eighties, for there is no reasonable alternative to it. Among the necessary preconditions of this policy Schmidt cited "the political and military equilibrium of forces."

The chancellor welcomed the recent meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie and the agreement that representatives of the USSR and the United States will meet in Geneva with a view to embarking on a practical discussion of questions relating to the initiation of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. As is well known, this refers to the proposal to initiate negotiations on questions of limiting medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe and forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons in this region.

The FRG, Schmidt said, has made its contribution to ensuring that these negotiations become reality and also that they are held "with preliminary conditions."

The chancellor dwelt also on the forthcoming meeting in Madrid between representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He stressed that the FRG Government advocates discussion of all points of the agenda "without mutual recriminations" and further progress in implementing all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The FRG delegation, in particular, will support the proposals for holding an all-European congress on questions of cooperation in the energy sphere and an all-European conference on disarmament, and will advocate the proliferation of confidence-building measures throughout the European Continent.

Touching on the events in Poland, Schmidt gave assurances that, in accordance with the Helsinki accords, the FRG would be guided by the principle of noninterference in other states' affairs.

Dwelling on the military conflict between Iraq and Iran the chancellor called it "an example of the complication of the international situation." We urge all states to display restraint and thereby prevent the expansion of the conflict, he added.

Schmidt refuted a press report on the creation, with FRG participation, of Western powers' naval formations to control navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.

This crisis, he said, shows how important was the overcoming of the "period of silence" between the great powers, a situation which the FRG had facilitated.

Turning to domestic policy issues, the head of the Bonn government voiced confidence in victory at the elections for the incumbent government coalition. At the same time Schmidt warned West German voters against the "political risk" connected with the personality of the opposition candidate for the chancellorship, F.-J. Strauss. A chancellor like Strauss, he said, would rapidly lead the FRG to isolation in the foreign policy sphere, while in the domestic policy sphere "discord, unrest and polarization" would intensify under him.

"The most important thing now," Schmidt stressed, "is that all citizens in our country, in neighboring countries, our allies and our treaty partners in the Eastern part of Europe should be able to count on the constancy of our foreign policy and security policy."

TIKHONOV MEETING WITH OUTGOING FRG AMBASSADOR REPORTED

LD010959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Reception"]

[Text] On 26 September N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received H.-G. Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming departure.

IGNATYEV VIEWS RIVAL BLOCS FIGHTING PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

LD011439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 4

[Correspondent O. Ignatyev report: "Portugal: On the Eve of Elections"]

[Excerpts] Lisbon, September--Routine parliamentary elections are to be held in Portugal on 5 October. Some 7 million voters are to name 250 deputies to the Assembly of the Republic. [paragraph continues]

At present the bloc of rightwing parties has the majority in this legislative body, with 128 seats. The democratic forces have 122 seats.

The leading role in the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] indubitably belongs to the Socialist Party, which suffered a crushing defeat in last year's elections mainly because of its opportunist policy of renouncing cooperation with leftwing forces while flirting with representatives of rightwing parties. And this position has still not changed essentially. Mario Soares, secretary general of the Socialist Party, does not tire of repeating that "the Socialist Party will make no agreements with the communists," while at the same time flirting openly with rightwing forces.

True, it should be noted that the Socialist Party adheres to realistic positions on a number of questions of the country's domestic and foreign policy. For instance, it declares its intention of continuing to defend the main gains of the revolution, such as nationalization and agrarian reform, and the main provisions of the 1976 Constitution. It advocates the relaxation of international tension and the development of mutually advantageous relations with all countries on the basis of equality and respect for the principle of noninterference.

But at the same time the Socialist Party leadership lets it be known that after the elections there is a possibility of an agreement being concluded with rightwing forces which take a diametrically opposed view on the main questions of the country's domestic life and foreign policy. This ambivalent position has already led to the Socialist Party's defeat in last year's elections, as has been mentioned. As a result rightwing forces came to power. If the same thing happens again, people here believe that this will be fraught with very serious negative consequences for the fate of the Portuguese revolution.

The position of the election bloc known as the United People Alliance [APU] and its leading force--the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]--is notable for its clarity and consistency. The line upheld by the Communist Party is backed up by concrete actions which reflect the APU's program in constantly developing that line. It is no accident that at the last elections the bloc of leftwing forces received more than 1.1 million votes.

Despite the unprecedented anticommunist persecution perpetrated by rightwing forces during the whole of this year, the PCP's influence among the masses in increasing continuously. This is also indicated by the increase in the party's ranks. Here are a few figures: In November 1976 the party had 115,000 members; early in 1978 it had 142,000; and by the ninth party congress, held last year, there were 170,000. By the middle of this year the Communist Party already had 187,000 members! This confirms the correctness and viability of the policy implemented by the party and the support of the broad people's masses for it.

At the forthcoming elections the APU bloc sets itself the task of defeating the rightwing forces so as to ensure that the "Democratic Alliance" is in a minority in the new assembly. The APU is trying to increase the number of deputies' mandates it has, since the greater weight leftwing forces have in parliament, the more opportunities there will be to prevent a new alliance between the Socialists and the rightwing, and the more chance of ultimately achieving agreement with the Socialists and turning a numerical majority of progressive forces in parliament into a political majority with a view to forming a democratic government. All the preconditions for this exist.

It is too early yet to make predictions. But one thing is clear: After the 1974 April revolution, which was a historic milestone in Portugal's development, there can be no going back.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN-IRAQI SITUATION

INA, PARS Cited

LD011636 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct, TASS--Iranian aviation raided yesterday the Kirkuk and Irbil oil fields and the towns of Zakhu and Tikrit, it is said in a communique of the Iraqi Military High Command, circulated by INA agency. Fires are continuing at the Dora oil refining complex in the southern section of Baghdad. In the Dora area Iranian planes have bombed a gas pipeline. Foreign agencies report that Phantom planes with Iranian markings yesterday partially damaged the French-built atomic research centre. Only auxiliary installations were hit, while the reactor, scheduled for commissioning early next year, was not hit.

According to Western agencies, Iraq's Armed Forces have started a new offensive in the area of Abadan. It is noted in military bulletins that Iraq's Air Force has dealt massive strikes at military and economic targets on Iranian territory, destroying oil installations in Bander-Khomeini, a factory in Abadan and kerosene storage in Ahvas.

Tehran, 1 Oct, TASS--A report by the Iranian military command says that Iraqis have suffered heavy losses in the course of an Iranian offensive in the Qasr-e Shirin area.

PARS agency circulated today an official statement by the Iranian Government which says: Lately, on the pretext of concern over the possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz some countries are planning to carry out interference in the Persian Gulf area. Iran will do everything to ensure normal shipping through this waterway and states its adherence to international commitments concerning the strait.

Paris, 1 Oct, TASS--The fighting on the Iranian-Iraqi border, FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY notes, threatens to develop into a war of attrition. Such a development of events, the agency says, can result either in a total exhausture of the two combatants or in foreign military interference, or both.

Levchenko on U.S., USSR Stands

LD011828 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The White House is discussing possible interference of the United States and its Western allies in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Radio Moscow observer Leonid Levchenko writes in this connection:

The international public is seriously concerned with the military conflict between Iran and Iraq. Governments and statesmen in various countries have been calling for an end to the hostilities and for solving the differences through peaceful political means. A different position is taken by Washington where the conflict is clearly thought to be (?explosive). Under the pretext of protecting the sea communications vitally significant for the West to import Middle East oil, the United States has sharply intensified the buildup of its military might in the Persian Gulf.

The goal of the United States in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the Washington POST claims, is not to observe neutrality but to topple the current Iranian Government and set up a pro-Western regime in Tehran. It should be added though that Washington has been hatching plans against Iraq, whose government is pursuing an anti-imperialist line. The United States has been preparing intervention in the Persian Gulf for a long time.

It has concentrated big naval and air force units and is setting up new military bases there. Preparing intervention, the Pentagon is bringing its naval forces closer to the area of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It is also quite clear that Washington wants to make it an international conflict by involving in a possible American interference, U.S. Western allies and Japan. To achieve that Washington has suggested to those countries holding a so-called conference allegedly to discuss steps to ensure the safety of navigation in the Persian Gulf. A well-informed NBC observer has stated bluntly that the United States and its allies are working out a plan to set up international naval forces to ensure what he called the safety of the oil artery in the Persian Gulf. It has become known that Britain is dispatching the missile destroyer Coventry and the auxiliary vessel Olwen. REUTER reports that the United States and its NATO allies have concentrated about 50 naval vessels in the Persian Gulf. All this implies a large-scale intervention harboring threats to the security of the nations of the region.

Quite obviously the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict would play into the hands of those who couldn't care less for the interests of the nations of the region. It is felt in the Soviet Union that an early termination of the conflict would enable Iran and Iraq to settle their differences peacefully. The Soviet Union resolutely comes out against any interference in the affairs of these two countries and is guided by the interests of international peace and security.

Muravyev on Tel Aviv, Cairo Aims

LD122252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The participants in the separate Camp David deal--Egypt and Israel--are laying great hopes on a widening of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Thus, President as-Sadat has called on the United States to interfere in the conflict and overthrow the leaders of both Iran and Iraq. For his part, Tsipori, Israel's deputy defense minister, also impudently and cynically stated that Tel Aviv will provide military aid to Iran in its conflict with Iraq if Iran changes its hostile attitude toward Israel. It is perfectly clear, notes international affairs journalist Vyacheslav Muravyev, that Tel Aviv and Cairo are by no means interested in a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. On the contrary, they are trying to fan it, hoping for interference from the United States. And these hopes are not groundless.

The Pentagon has already brought another five combat ships closer to the region of the Strait of Hormuz to supplement the American naval armada which is permanently in the Arabian Sea. These actions, undertaken under the pretext of ensuring the unobstructed supply of oil from the Near East, are posing a real threat of U.S. armed interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. Fully justifying Washington's military preparations, Tel Aviv and Cairo are at the same time proceeding from their selfish interests. Israel dreams of the restoration of the situation which existed under the former shah's regime, when in concert with the United States it could plunder Iran's natural resources with impunity, while Cairo is calculating on the weakening of Iraq and Iran which come out against As-Sadat's treacherous course.

This also explains the concertedness of the instigatory statements coming from Tel Aviv, and Cairo which are evidence of the annoyance of Washington's partners at efforts being made for a peaceful solution to the differences between Iran and Iraq.

Savchenko Commentary

NC011926 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "The Iranian-Iraqi Conflict Should Be Solved Peacefully"]

[Excerpts] As we previously informed our dear listeners, in his remarks at a luncheon in Moscow in honor of Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev referred to the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict in detail and said: This conflict is taking place between two neighboring countries which are friends of the Soviet Union. Neither Iraq nor Iran will gain anything from mutual destruction, bloodshed and the undermining of each other's economy. It is only the third side, to which the interests of peoples in that region are alien, which stands to gain.

In actual fact, according to calculations by economists, during the first 8 days of fratricide a total of $20 billion in property and economic installations were destroyed in Iran and Iraq. In other words, Iran and Iraq lose $2.5 billion each day with the continuation of this conflict. This amount approximately equals the value of 10 steel mills having the capacity of the Esfahan steel mill.

But can the human losses of this war be calculated in dollars, dinars or rials? Of course the conflict between Iran and Iraq is a great calamity for both nations. But there is a third side which apparently tries to benefit from the great calamity that has befallen the Iranian and Iraqi nations. I am referring to the leading circles in America which are not content with the solidarity between anti-imperialist forces in the Middle and Near East. These circles want to establish their supervision of the oil in the Middle and Near East, to stifle Iran's revolution and to turn Iran, once again, into the military base and gendarme of imperialism in the Persian Gulf. But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have always supported the fact that war cannot and should not be a means for solving disputes between countries and that differences between countries should be solved peacefully and through negotiations.

TIMOSHKIN DISCUSSES AWACS IN SAUDI, KOMER VISIT

LD011836 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] On the orders of President Carter, the United States has sent to Saudi Arabia a number of AWACS aircraft which are not only capable of carrying out electronic espionage but can also act as centers to direct military operations. What is intended here, of course, is to direct U.S. forces in the gulf region.

The United States has now amassed over 40 huge warships loaded with marines in the gulf. At the same time, the Pentagon has been actively and hastily building up new military bases in Oman, Egypt, Somalia and Kenya to receive part of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces, which were formed to seize Middle East oil sources and to militarily suppress the uprisings of peoples opposed to imperialism. This, for example, is what is now taking place in Oman where the U.S. agent sultan is using the services of U.S. military experts and U.S. arms in an attempt to drown the struggle of his people in blood.

Within the framework of the large-scale preparations in the Middle East, U.S. Under Secretary of Defense [Robert] Komer has held special talks with senior military commanders of Egypt and Israel. In Cairo, he met with As-Sadat. According to new agency reports, the senior Pentagon envoy talked with the military of the two parties to the Camp David agreement about the possible developments of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute.

It seems the word "possible" should be interpreted as a desire to make it possible for the United States to interfere directly together with its Camp David allies in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CAPE VERDE LEADERS

LD011605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and Pedro Pires, prime minister of the republic, in which on behalf of the CPSU Central Commitee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people they warmly congratulated the Supreme Council for the struggle of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the government and the friendly people of Cape Verde on their national holiday--Nation Day.

We wish the people of Cape Verde and the Cape Verde party and state leadership, the telegram says, new successes in strengthening national independence, in moving forward along the path of social and economic progress and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. The telegram expresses confidence that relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two states, peoples and parties will develop successfully for the good of the peoples of the USSR and Cape Verde and in the interests of peace, freedom and social progress.

In a reply telegram the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on behalf of the country's party and government and on his own account, expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations and on his part conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin, and also wishes for the Soviet people's prosperity.

DJIBOUTI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD292030 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS--A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Djibouti arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by Abd al-Kader Waberi Askar, president of the assembly.

BUTLITSKIY DENIES MUGABE GOVERNMENT PRO-WESTERN

LD302036 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Addressing a mass rally in Umtali, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Robert Mugabe, said that his government was determined to pursue its policies of bringing about radical social and economic reform. Radio Moscow observer Arkadiy Butlitskiy writes in this connection: The prime minister's words gained particular significance against the background of the propaganda campaign now under way in the West. The West argues that Zimbabwe's Government shows signs of pro-Western bias and defeatist moods. However, this is not so. The Zimbabwe patriots are committed to the ideals which underlay their 7-year fight for liberation. But as politicians with vision, the leaders of the country realize that the needed changes cannot be made overnight. Zimbabwe still feels the aftermath of the drawn out British colonial rule and the 15 years of Smith's racist regime. Suffice it to say that the Smith constitution is still formally in effect. According to the United Nations and Food and Agricultural Organization, at least 330,000 Zimbabweans, actually refugees, need urgent relief. The government faces the difficult problems of eliminating racism which in the past permeated the government machinery, education, health care and employment. Under these extremely difficult conditions, Zimbabwe's Government is putting in great efforts to carry out its program.

The Government of Zimbabwe is not considering nationalization now but it demands that foreign interests change dramatically their practices. It demands that profits be reinvested in Zimbabwe and foreign assets be kept in Zimbabwean banks. The difficulties Zimbabwe faces are understandable, but events prove that the slogans of the jungle war period are still (?in force).

SUPREME COURT PLENUM EXAMINES OFFICIALS LIABILITY, HEARS APPEALS

LD021007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum chaired by L.N. Smirnov, took place recently.

On the basis of a report from a USSR Supreme Court Deputy Chairman, the plenum discussed the question of the application of legislation concerning the liability of officials who violate the procedure for the examination of citizens' proposals, petitions and complaints and the liability of officials who persecute persons who criticize them; in the resolution adopted, the plenum explained to courts how this legislation should be applied. It was noted that citizens' approaches to state and public organs are a substantial source of information necessary for solving current and long-term questions of state, economic and sociocultural building and are also a means of implementing and protecting the rights of the individual. At the same time the plenum drew the court's attention to the need for strict observance of the law which makes it a criminal offense to submit petitions and complaints for slanderous purposes.

The plenum heard reports from the chairmen of the supreme courts of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Estonian SSR and from the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court on the process of examining civil cases within the system of court supervision. The courts have been given the necessary interpretations regarding this question.

The question of the practice of the imposition of additional penalties by courts was also examined. The plenum pointed out that when correctly applied, the imposition of supplementary penalties upon persons found guilty of offenses, in addition to the basic penalties, promotes the implementation of the principle of the individualization of liability, helps to achieve with greater success the goal of correction and reeducation of convicted offenders and helps to prevent the commission of further crimes both by convicted persons and by others. The USSR Supreme Court plenum examined appeals from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and of the USSR procurator general against court decisions on civil and criminal cases. R.A. Rudenko, USSR procurator general, and V.I. Terebilov, USSR justice minister, took part in the work of the plenum.

DYMSHITS AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD021037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the title of Hero of Socialist Labor upon Comrade V.E. Dymshits.

For great services to the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Veniamin Emmanuilovich Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor and receives the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 26 September 1980

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET 30 OCTOBER

AU011717 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 30 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The papers publish a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium convening the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The Presidium of the republic's supreme organ of power resolved to convene the second session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation on 30 October 1980 in the city of Kiev.

RASHIDOV ARTICLE ON UZBEK NATIONAL DAY PUBLISHED

LD301343 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 23 September 1980 publishes on page 1 and 2 a 3,700-word article by Sh. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, under the headline "The Source of Our Strength," pegged to the "Uzbek SSR Day" in Kirgizia. Rashidov reflects on the sources of the "mighty constructive force and energy, creative capacities and talent of all the nations and ethnic groups of the country of developed socialism" and on the "unity, fraternity, friendship and mutual assistance of the peoples" of the Soviet Union, dwelling in particular on the Kirgiz and Uzbek peoples. He discusses in detail the development of Uzbekistan under Soviet power, its achievements and its characteristics today in the economic and other fields, giving examples of the republic's products and industries. He notes the decisive role played in the cultural development of the Central Asian peoples by the "experience of Russian culture and the artistic experience of all the Soviet peoples" as well as their own experience and traditions, and states that "the Russian language is a powerful and effective factor for the development of all aspects of the life of our country's peoples and the strengthening of their unity and the spiritual intercourse of people, of classes and social groups, peoples and ethnic groups." Rashidov concludes by discussing the "Soviet people as a stable community of people of more than 130 nations and ethnic groups" and the importance of "friendship between peoples."

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM--The eighth plenum of the Khabarovskiy Kraykom today discussed the question of party leadership over kray trade union organizations in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Karagandinskiy Obkom in fulfilling 25th CPSU Congress decisions on party leadership over trade union organizations. The plenum noted that the level of party leadership over trade union organizations does not yet fully correspond with 25th CPSU Congress demands and there are still serious shortcomings in the work of a number of trade union committees and organizations. The adopted resolution outlined concrete measures aimed at improving party leadership over trade union organizations. The plenum released Klepikov from his duties as member of the kraykom Bureau in view of his retirement. It released Kostikov from duties as head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the kraykom in view of his transfer to other work and appointed Yevgeniy Vasilyevich (Gritsay) to this position. Anatoliy Filippovich Prokopenko was released from duties as head of the kraykom's Light and Food Industry and Trade Department due to ill health. Vladimir Ivanovich Lunochkin was appointed to this position. Petr Timofeyevich Perechkin was released from duties as editor of LIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA and candidate member of the kraykom Bureau in view of his transfer to other work. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80 OW]

KAZAKH WRITERS CONGRESS--A board plenum of the Kazakh Writers Union on 30 September resolved to convene the eighth routine congress of the Kazakh Writers Union in April 1981. The plenum elected (Mukhalidzhanov) as board second secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union. (Murtazayev) was relieved of the duties of board second secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union in connection with his election as board secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union and confirmation as chief editor of the newspaper (KAZAKH ABADYETY). (Muratbekov) was elected as board secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 30 Sep 80 AU]

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NEED FOR ENTERPRISE DISCIPLINE TO MEET COMMITMENTS

LD011403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing State Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Good organization and discipline on the part of those carrying it out are the basis for success in any matter. These very qualities determine the ideological and political maturity and work capacity of a labor collective.

Thousands and thousands of those participating in the precongress shock labor vigil are setting examples of a creative attitude, organization and responsibility.

But alongside the pace setters there are also collectives which are lagging. We still have quite a few enterprises and construction projects which do not make a principled evaluation of instances of losses of work time and disruption of agreed deliveries. The party calls for the intensification of the monitoring and verification of execution of decisions. This is a very important issue. Nowadays, one cannot fail to take account of the demands made by new machinery and production processes and the growing interdependence between sectors and production processes. Now, when the scale of management has grown gigantically and the network of economic inter-connections is becoming increasingly complex, dense and ramified, organization, discipline and order in everything are especially important. A lag by even an individual enterprise affects the interests of many spheres of the national economy so that any disruption must be given a principled party-minded appraisal.

There are serious shortcomings at a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. This is attested by a letter which the editors received from sugar industry workers in Cherkasskaya Oblast saying that only one of the five ministry plants met the specific targets for 1978-1980 for the production of highly productive equipment and that models of a number of new machines became "tied up" in lengthy testing and finishing off.

The arrears recorded by metallurgical workers have increased, with the amount of various types of metal products owed by the sector not declining but even increasing at a number of enterprises. The main reasons are disorganization in production and a lack of attention by the sector's leadership [shtab] to the needs of the collectives. Vtorchermet mining and enrichment which have not supplied the necessary amounts of raw material, and USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building organizations which have not fulfilled the targets for ferrous metallurgy construction projects, particularly in Kazakhstan, are letting people down. These facts are well known but there are still no effective results to be seen from the decisions taken.

The soviets of people's deputies are called on to strive to increase organization, and strengthen plan and production discipline by all the means and methods inherent in our socialist democracy--by teaching responsibility and awareness, by a well thought out system of moral and material incentives and by comradely criticism and self-criticism. More is required than mere talk of discipline and calls to observe it. Particularly necessary is painstaking daily organizational work. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, people must react promptly and sharply to any manifestation of negligence and violations of prescribed plans, rules and norms.

BRIEFS

KOLYMA GES CONSTRUCTION--The damming of the Kolyma River at the construction site of the future GES was accomplished on Saturday. The river was diverted into a new bed constructed by the dam's builders. Plans call for commissioning the first power generating unit in December 1980. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 22 Sep 80 OW]

CSA STATISTICS ON CLOSE OF HARVEST REPORTED

LD011920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] On the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes the harvest is coming to an end. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that grain crops had been reaped on 92 percent of the total area. Threshing is taking place not long after the reaping. On the fields of Kazakhstan grain has been laid in swathes over the total area.

A large-scale operation is taking place in the fields of late crops. In the European part of the country, the conditions for harvesting have been unfavorable in the majority of regions in recent days. The harvest of corn, grain and sunflowers over a large area still remains to be completed. The harvest of sugar beet has been lifted from the first 1 million hectares. Three-quarters of the flax has been pulled. On the cotton plantations, things are progressing successfully. The agricultural workers of the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan are completing deliveries to the procurement points of the 5 millionth ton of cotton at the present time.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1 OCT

LD020116 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The mass harvesting of sugar beets has started in Kirgizia. Workers plan to harvest and sell to the state no less than 1 million tons of sugar beets in 30 working days. (0000 GMT)

Farms in Petropavlovskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have started to load the second million tons of grain onto elevators. Each hectare is producing up to 20 quintals per hectare of wheat. The harvest has been complicated by frequent rains and strong winds. The cutting of cereals and gathering of windrows has started on the last 250,000 hectares. The first 100,000 tons of thin-fiber cotton have been harvested in Uzbekistan. Cotton picking is proceeding twice as fast as it did last year. (0100 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast farmers are completing the harvest in spite of difficult weather conditions. On most farms, wheat swathes have already been gathered and threshed from the entire area, and the main task now is to transport grain to the elevators. To date, Omskaya farmers have delivered about 1 million tons of grain to state granaries. (0900 GMT)

Mass harvesting of industrial crops is in full swing. Cottongrowers in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan are doing shock work. Azerbaijani cottongrowers have already fulfilled the annual plan for the sale of raw cotton to the state. They have sent 618,000 tons to procurement centers and are now selling raw cotton above the plan. During the past week there has been a considerable increase in the rate of sowing of the winter grain crops and of autumn plowing. Winter grain crops have already been sown on 76 percent of the allocated acreage. Autumn plowing has been carried out on 42 percent of the planned acreage. (1900 GMT)

PREPARATIONS FOR 1981 HARVEST REPORTED

LD011225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Attention and Concern for Next Year's Harvest"]

[Text] Work continues in the country's fields. There is still a great deal to do. Harvest work is at its height in a number of areas of Siberia and north Kazakhstan, as is the cotton harvest in Uzbekistan and other cotton-growing republics. Work is underway to harvest sugar beet and potatoes and procure vegetables and fruit. [paragraph continues]

The harvest of fodder crops is almost finished in many areas. Seeking to provide a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, rural workers are making every effort to successfully complete harvesting work. At the same time, they are focusing efforts on laying a reliable foundation for the harvest in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and scaling new heights in the production of grain and other products.

"Grain is our chief concern," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the Alma-Ata celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakhstan CP. "But we must constantly keep sight of the entire complex of harvest work. And it is a feature of the countryside that even while gathering this year's harvest you should be thinking about next year's. The prompt sowing of more winter crops, the laying in of quality seeds and the preparation of the soil for next year's harvest are also urgent tasks of today, comrades."

This has been the pattern of farmers' concern for the next harvest since ancient times. And this is precisely the way the collectives of the country's leading farms are acting today. Grain growers in Stavropolskiy Kray are setting an example of model harvest work and the creation of a reliable foundation for next year's harvest. Using progressive labor organization methods they have harvested the grain quickly and have honorably fulfilled the plan and pledges for grain purchases by delivering 1.8 million tons of quality grain to the state. Carrying out the complex of fieldwork, the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared excellent seeds in good time and are rapidly carrying out fall plowing and winter crop sowing. Field masters in the Kuban and in Chernigovskaya, Surkhandarinskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and a number of other oblasts have a reputation for a high sense of responsibility for the fate of the harvest and strict observance of agrotechnical rules.

Unfortunately, this attitude is not universal. Grain growers on the Don have good opportunities for increasing the harvest and carrying out all fieldwork promptly. Many farms here regularly obtain substantial cereal harvests. But their number is not growing quickly enough. Year in year out many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Rostovskaya Oblast fail to meet soil preparation and fall sowing schedules. Consequently, hundreds of thousands of hectares of winter crops perish annually and have to be resown. This leads to a drop in grain harvests and a rise in the cost of output. Even now the old mistakes are being repeated. The best time for sowing has already passed yet around 700,000 hectares of arable land still have to be sown with winter crops and fall plowing has been inexcusably delayed.

Many parts of Altayskiy Kray and Irkutskaya, Tulskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and a number of other oblasts are characterized by a poor standard of farming and failure to observe fieldwork schedules. Despite the increase in the amount of equipment available and the higher capacity of units there are unwarranted delays in soil preparation operations. This is intolerable. Party, soviet and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists are called upon to draw conclusions from the situation and take measures to resolutely rectify matters. The USSR and union republic ministries of agriculture must show a greater sense of responsibility for improving the standard of farming.

Attention must now be focused on finishing fall sowing. Winter crops take up a substantial proportion of the sowing area. The volume of cereal crops produced largely depends on prompt sowing. That is why it is important to accelerate the winter crop sowing rate and ensure high-quality work.

Top-dressing of plants and simultaneous application of fertilizers when sowing are very important. The potential for this exists practically everywhere but a number of farms are failing to devote attention to this method. [paragraph continues]

Whereas farmers in the Mariyskaya ASSR and Belgorodskaya Oblast have simultaneously sown and applied superphosphates to almost the entire area, those in Kuybyshevskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts have applied fertilizers to only 16 percent of the area, and the figure for Volgogradskaya Oblast is 11 percent. And these are not isolated cases. They occur at a time when farms have the fertilizers and the requisite equipment. This effective agricultural method must not be underestimated when carrying out winter and spring crop sowing.

Prompt soil preparation is equally important. As is known, fall plowing lays the foundation for a substantial harvest. A promptly and well-plowed field provides at least 203 extra quintals of grain per hectare. In a number of oblasts in, for example, the central and northwest regions attention to fall plowing has been relaxed. A considerable proportion of the area has been plowed after the optimal periods, arable cultivation techniques are being oversimplified and little organic fertilizer is being applied. This year is no exception in this respect. September is nearly over, and around 20 percent of the area has been plowed in Belorussia and Korovogradskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts. Fall plowing levels and schedules must be observed. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists are urged to raise the tempo and ensure that this work is of excellent quality. There must be greater concern for clearing the preceding crops and harvest leftovers from the fields in good time.

Special attention should be devoted to seeds. It is an immutable law of competent farming that seed is laid in in good time and that its high germination potential is preserved. This is the approach of grain growers in Estonia and a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian oblasts. However, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Yaroslavskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Sverdlovskaya and some other oblasts regularly fail to provide themselves with the requisite amount of grain for sowing. The situation is no better in these areas this year. Most of the farms have less have less than one-third of the seed stock they need. Deliveries of seed stock to the state are slow.. No time must be wasted in intensifying work on the preparation of seeds for all crops, above all barley and pulse crops, selecting and storing the best seeds and, where necessary, effecting exchanges. Land earmarked for the harvest in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan must be sown with top-quality seeds.

The accelerated harvesting of interrow and fodder crops is very important in terms of successful preparation for next year's harvest. There is still a lot to do in this area. It is worrying, for example, that a wide gap has developed in a number of beet-sowing areas between lifting and shipment of roots, harvesting of potatoes, corn for silage and other coarse and succulent fodders is delayed in some places. Good weather can no longer be counted on. It is necessary to speed up the harvesting of all crops, accelerate harvest shipments and ensure that every kilogram of produce is safely stored away.

The farmers' partners have a big contribution to make to the acceleration of field-work. They have done a great deal to ensure the successful completion of the harvest campaign. But by no means all machine-building and chemical industry enterprises are coping with their pledges. Spare parts delivery schedules have not been met by, for example, the Yaroslav Avtodizel association, the Alma-Ata Proshen plant, the Altayskiy engine plant and several other plants. The chemical workers are still in arrears. Novogorod's Azot association, the Rustavi chemical combine and the Balakovo and Almalyk chemical plants alone have failed to deliver 1.2 million tons of fertilizers to farms this year. PRAVDA has been alerted to the fact that in a number of places harvest work and fall plowing are being delayed because of a shortage of fuel and lubricants. In the first 3 weeks of September deliveries of petroleum products to farms were over 0.5 million tons short. This is mainly due to inefficient railroad transport. The Ministry of Railways and railroad branch party committee must rectify the situation.

Concern for next year's harvest must be uppermost in the minds of party organizations and of every communist and Komsomol member. It is their combat task to ensure the completion of fieldwork at the optimal time. To this end a specific analysis must be made of the current situation, kolkhoz and sovkhoz internal reserves must be brought to light and actively utilized and the work of specialists and all rural workers must be better organized. The labor and everyday life of farmers and those who have come to aid them require special attention. Party and trade union committee's are urged to attend to the needs of people working in the fields, ensuring that they get good food and beneficial rest. The use of effective moral and material incentives and widespread publicity of leading workers' achievements are of great significance.

The final stage of fieldwork has arrived on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Developing widespread competition in honor of the 26th party congress, rural workers are striving to complete the harvest work quickly, to lay a sure foundation for next year's harvest and to provide the motherland with more field and livestock products.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS

LD011823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Harvesting is being completed in the fields of Russia. The Republican Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 29 September grain and pulse crops had been out on 9 out of every 10 hectares. Harvesting has been carried out on a wider area than by the same time last year. In the last 10 days it has been proceeding at a rapid rate in the fields of Siberia. Here most farms have already completed threshing of grain crops. Harvesting of millet and buckwheat is proceeding rapidly. Rice has been cut on nearly half of the whole area. At the moment threshing of soybeans has begun in the fields of Saratovskaya Oblast, Northern Caucasus and the Far East. One third of the potato crop remains to be cleared from the fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Their (?purchase) has been completed in Murmanskaya Oblast and Komi ASSR. Winter crops occupied 17 million hectares of the republic's fields. Now mass sowing of them is underway in the south; nearly half the fallow land has been plowed.

ALMA-ATA REPORTS PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST

AU011730 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1515 GMT on 29 September reports that rains have now become more frequent in Kazakhstan's virgin lands and for that reason the amount of wet grain delivered to granaries has increased. "However, this grain will not lose its quality due to the skillful organization of drying. Kustanayskaya Oblast grain procurers are able to bring back to standard conditions 120,000 tons of wet grain daily." The stream of grain to elevators is not subsiding.

Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 30 September quotes a report published by the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration on 30 September to say that "436,000 more hectares of grain and bean crops were cut in Kazakhstan last week, including 142,000 hectares in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, 78,000 hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, 76,000 hectares in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and 63,000 hectares in Turgayskaya Oblast. The same week, grain in the republic was threshed on almost 1.7 million hectares. Grain now remains to be threshed on less than a million hectares. This work for the most part must be done by virgin-land toilers in northern oblasts. The area of uncollected windrows in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, 300,000 hectares, is the largest; 237,000 hectares remain to be threshed in Pavlodarskaya Oblast and 200,000 hectares in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. Rice harvesting is continuing in south Kazakhstan." Rice cutting is nearing completion in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. Massive corn cutting operations for grain have developed in south and southeast Kazakhstan. The harvest of industrial crops is gathering momentum. In Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, beets and corn have already been brought in from half of the area. Vegetables in the republic have been collected from almost half of the area and potato digging is nearing completion. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts are slow in sunflower gathering.